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Tributes to

Abraham Lincoln

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources providing testimonials lauding the 16th President of the United States

Surnames beginning with

Ma-Mar

From the files of the Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

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MacColl, Alexander

THE MAKING OF ABRAHAM

By Alexander MacColl, D. D., in Christian

ABRAHAM LINCOLN did not simply happen. He was not simply the product of great national necessities. Nor is he to be thought of only as a Divine gift to a severed and suffering people. There is also a human view. Always God chooses His instruments with infinite discrimination and prepares them with rigorous discipline. In one view, the Bible, from beginning to end is the record of the preparation of great souls for tasks infinitely beyond them. In wilderness days they learn their weakness; hardship, suffering, conflict, blighting failure, years of waiting are their lot. But when the God-foreseen task is ready, so is the man; he comes forth in conscious weakness, but in mighty strength, to do it. Secular history, so-called, continues the story. In unlikely places—in some miner's hut or crofter's cottage—the man is making for the task. But always the beginnings of the man are there; there are great human qualities on which the Divine touch has been laid. We are workers together with God.

Lincoln had almost every conceivable handicap, as the world views the race of life. It is said of his father that he never stood up if he could find anything to lean against; if somebody brought him a job to do he would do it, but he was not looking for that kind of trouble. From earliest years the boy lacked the guidance of her whom he gratefully called his "angel mother." He went to school only a few months; "Education defective" was his own record for the Congressional Directory. His personal appearance was the subject of many a joke, and his carelessness in dress deepened the effect; the Marquis of Hartington, meeting him during the war, wrote to his father that the President was "about as fit for his position as a fire shovel." He was so poor that as a congressman he was still paying off what he called his "national debt." Though ready in repartee and quick with a fitting story, his intellectual processes were unusually slow, "his mind like a piece of steel, very hard to scratch, but almost impossible to free of any mark once made upon it." In work he was most unsystematic; as postmaster, he carried the mail in his hat; as a lawyer, his papers were always in a tangle; his nearest approach to a card-catalogue was a pile of papers marked, "If you can't find it anywhere else, look in this."

But, handicapped as he was, life from early years fascinated the youth and fired him with ambition. No book in the countryside was safe until he had read it. Anything between covers, anything with a fragment of the world's thought and experience in it, he devoured greedily. Fortunately the books on which he fed were creative books: Bunyan, Burns, The Life of Washington, a History of the United States—most of all the Bible. To his knowledge of the English Bible, from which he quoted in all his speeches and State papers, which he called "the best gift which God has given to man," is to be traced the miracle of his style in its simplicity, its directness, its beauty of form. He had nothing of his father's indolence. As a boy his jobs were well done; as a surveyor his work was noted for its accuracy; as a lawyer he had worked up his opponent's case as well as his own, and could not be surprised. And so the preparation went on. Small events had great issue. The human contacts of the country store gave him his love for the "plain people." The high honor which could not rest until a blunder in selling tea was set right made the President trusted as "Honest Abe." The sympathy that made the young lawyer pause in his journey to put two birds back in their nest was the same that made him feel alike for the widow bereft of her sons, and for his "leg cases," of whom he said, "I put it to you, if Almighty God gives a man a cowardly pair of legs, how can he help running away?" Seeing a mulatto girl sold into slavery in his early years, there was kindled within him a passionate purpose and a holy hatred, which gave him no peace until the "Emancipation Proclamation" was signed.

Lincoln's preparation never ceased while he lived. To the end great tasks, staggering in their perplexity, were upon his horizon, and the lonely man with the saddest face in the world faced them. But lonely, he was never alone. More and more as the years passed his preparation was with God. Mrs. Lincoln is quoted as saying of him that he was not a technical Christian, by which doubtless she meant that he was not a member of any church. In his youth he passed through a period of infidelity, from which he quickly reacted. Men said of him that he was superstitious; he had presentiments, as of his election to the presidency, and of his death. The truth is that Lincoln's religion was like himself, quite unconventional, but absolutely genuine. It was the deepest reality in his life. God was his Great Superior. It was with Him most of all he had to do. God's plan for the nation was not yet fully revealed, but it was being revealed, and it was bound to triumph. "I promised God"; "The subject is on my mind by day and night; whatever shall appear to be God's will, I will do"; "I pray that our heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement"; "I went to my room and prayed that God, who had so wonderfully brought this nation into being and guarded it through the years, would not permit it to be destroyed: from that hour I have never doubted that our arms would be victorious." These are flashlights upon the holy of holies of this man's soul, wherein he made ready with God. It was thus that Abraham Lincoln prepared for life and for death.

Schdy Union Star.
Feb. 12, 1914.

MacColl, Rev. Alexander

"A LONELY MAN, AND GODLY"

Rev. Alexander MacColl of Philadelphia Preaches at King's Chapel on Abraham Lincoln

Rev. Alexander MacColl, D.D., of the Second Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, Pa., preached the last of his four sermons at the noon service in King's Chapel today, his subject being "Abraham Lincoln, Man of Prayer and Man of Action." He said:

"Abraham Lincoln did not simply happen. He was not simply the product of great national necessity. Nor is he to be thought of only as a divine gift to a severed and suffering people. Always God chooses his instruments with infinite discrimination, and prepares them with rigorous discipline. In one view, the Bible from beginning to end is the record of the preparation of great souls for tasks infinitely beyond them. In wilderness days they learn their weakness; hardship, suffering, conflict, blighting failure, years of waiting are their lot. But when the God-foreseen task is ready, so is the man; in conscious weakness, but in mighty strength, he comes forth to do it. Secular history tells the same story.

"Lincoln had almost every conceivable handicap, as the world views the race of life. He got little inspiration from his father. His angel mother was taken from him when he was just a little boy. He went to school only a few months. His personal appearance was the subject of many a joke, and his carelessness in dress deepened the effect. He was so poor that as a congressman he was still paying off his national debt. Though ready in repartee, and quick with a fitting story, his intellectual processes were usually slow. In work he was unsystematic.

"But, handicapped as he was, life from early years fascinated the youth and fired him with ambition. No book in the countryside was safe till he had read it. Fortunately his few books were all creative books, and the Bible, to which he owed his matchless style, was the greatest of them. As a boy his jobs were well done. As a surveyor his work was noted for its accuracy. As a lawyer he had worked up his opponent's case as well as his own, and could not be surprised. The human contacts of the country store gave him his love for the plain people. The high honor which could not rest until a blunder in selling tea was set right made Honest Abe. The sympathy that made the young lawyer pause to put two birds back in their nest was the same that made him feel alike for the widow bereft of her sons, and for his leg cases.

"More and more as the years passed, Lincoln's preparation for action was with God. The lonely man, with the saddest face in the world, was never alone. Mrs. Lincoln is quoted as saying of him that he was not a technical Christian. He was impatient with creeds severed from character. In his youth he passed through a period of infidelity from which he quickly reacted. Men said of him that he was superstitious. The truth is that his religion was, like himself, unconventional, but genuine. It was the deepest reality in his life. God was his great Superior: it was with Him most of all he had to do. 'I promised God,' 'Whatever shall appear to be God's will I will do,' 'I pray that the Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement.' 'I went to my room and prayed that God who had so wonderfully brought this Nation into being and guarded it through the years, would not permit it to be destroyed; from that hour I have never doubted that our arms would be victorious'; these are flashlights upon the holy of holies of this man's soul, wherein he made ready with God. America's greatest need today is men who prepare for action by exploring the holy will of God as did Abraham Lincoln."

acDonald

CANADIAN'S VIEW OF LINCOLN'S CAREER

Rev. J. A. Macdonald Principal Speaker at Chicago Celebration of Famous President's Centennial.

The Toronto World - 2-13-09

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 12.—(Special).—Patriotic ardor swept over Chicago to-day in a grand climax of Lincoln centennial celebration, and found vivid expression in a demonstration at the Seventh Regiment armory, where thousands gathered. Rev. J. A. Macdonald, editor of The Toronto Globe, was the principal speaker, and his fervid utterances were received with great enthusiasm.

A band concert and the Irish Choral Society were on the program. In the boxes were many prominent men of all vocations here, and there were splashes of blue and gold lace, indicating the presence of officers of the army. The display of brilliant plumage and handsome gowns also helped to dazzle the eyes of onlookers.

Hundreds of school children sang the national anthem.

The interior was appropriately decorated with bunting and flags and portraits and busts of Lincoln were prominently placed. Coupon seat holders held an indignation meeting in the corridors because they could not gain admittance because of the throng piling thru doors when they were opened.

Rev. Edward Kelly offered invocation, Daniel Moriarty introduced Chairman Frank Hamlin, who in turn introduced Mr. Macdonald. Prayer and benediction were offered by Rev. Chas. Bayard Mitchell.

Mr. Macdonald chose to speak on "The Significance of Lincoln," first to democracy in America; second, for Anglo-Saxon civilization; third, his world significance. His Canadian point of view and the exposition of democratic principles under the Union Jack was a feature of the address. He spoke as follows:

"Among the men born of American women there has not arisen a greater than Abraham Lincoln. It is fitting that thruout this republic, from the capitol to the remotest pioneer hamlet, his name should this day be lifted high in loving memory. The honor of that name is the priceless heritage of every state in this great union, whose integrity he maintained and whose flag he saved from shame.

"But if the people of other states raise their voices in this centennial celebration with pride and grateful praise, how much more you—you people of Illinois, whose state gave him to the nation: you citizens of Chicago, whose city witnessed his first nomination to the presidency—how much more should you cherish the name of Lincoln as the honorable birthright of yourselves and your children, and

For many and many an age proclaim
At civic revel and pomp and game,
With honor, honor, honor to him,
Eternal honor to his name.

Blending of Sections.

"And, sir, it is significant, as well as gracious, that in this centennial celebration in Lincoln's own state there should be not only a blending of voices from all states, South as well as North, and a joining of all parties and creeds and races composing this great republic, but also that the Union Jack should salute the Stars and Stripes, and that the spokesman of this hour should be, by the blood of four generations, a native-born Canadian. I am quite sure that round about me on this platform and in this audience are not a few whose relations were with the South, and who suffered loss in themselves and in their families for the ill-fated confederate cause. They are here to-day, loyal and sincere as any among us in the tribute they pay to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. And I, too, a citizen of Canada, give place to no man among you in reverence for the name of Lincoln, even tho I am of the breed and bear the name of my great-grandsire, a clansman in the 84th Highland Regiment, who fought under Cornwallis in Virginia for King George.

"The smoke of all those wars has long since cleared away. Even the darker clouds of ignorance and selfishness and suspicion that blinded the eyes and hardened the hearts of men on both sides, and made not only the revolution, but the civil war inevitable, have been shot thru with the straight white light of reason, and charity and truth. The men of the south to-day appreciate the work and venerate the memory of Abraham Lincoln, even as the men of the north are coming o honor the heroism and courage and personal worth of those genuine patriots and noble leaders, Robert E. Lee and 'Stonewall' Jackson. To-day, we meet as the reconciled members of one great family, all enriched by the memories of each, the heirlooms of one being the treasures of all. We come to-day, all you of the blue, and you, too, of the grey, and we of the red-coat and kilted tartan, heritors of the same history, sharers in the same freedom, sons of the same blood, and in the speech that sways from the Gulf to the Arctic Sea we pay our tribute of honor, and reverence, and love to the memory of that greatest world-citizen this continent has known. For among the men born of American women there has not arisen a greater than Abraham Lincoln.

His View of Lincoln.

"To me he stands out, not in the softened light of personal friendship, not even with the glorifying halo of patriotic devotion on his brow. From the long range of another land, from under the shadow of another flag, I see him stand in the great perspective of world-history, not merely the citizen of your state, or the savior of your republic, but Lincoln the world-citizen; Lincoln, the man whose name spells freedom in every land. And for that Lincoln, one of the few immortals of his age and land, I profess the reverence which the nobleness of his character and the heroism of his life must ever command from you of this republic and from us, too, of the Canadian Dominion. Into our Canadian lives he came as a mighty inspiration, and our childhood's lips were taught to speak his name with that respect we paid our own good and gracious Queen.

"For, sir, standing here in your midst on this centennial of Lincoln's birth, I recall as vividly as if it were yesterday the night in that fateful week of April, 1865, when into my childhood's home, on a pioneer farm cut out of the primeval forest of Middlesex County, in Upper Canada. The Toronto Globe came bordered in black. Its story read aloud in the family circle brought pain and grief to Canadian hearts. So it came that my very earliest knowledge of your country and its history was in that tragic martyrdom at Washington, and the very first name outside that backwoods settlement in Canada to be inscribed indelibly on my boyhood's honor roll was the name of your own illustrious Lincoln."

Democracy was being worked out thru republican forms in the United States, and thru forms adapted to monarchical institutions in Canada he said, going on to speak of Lincoln's birth. He was by nature's law a man of the people, just as George Washington by birth and instinct and personal equation was an aristocrat.

Lincoln had not studied constitutional history, or traced the rise and fall of world kingdoms and commonwealths, but he put the essential wisdom of all the centuries of government into that memorable saying in his senatorial campaign in Chicago in 1858: "A house divided against itself cannot stand. This government cannot permanently endure half-slave and half-free."

The Four Awful Years.

"No man ever found the way of duty more beset with disappointment and seeming defeat than did Lincoln during those four awful years of power, with their cabal and conflict and unspeakable carnage. With the ruler of a nation it is not a question of monarchy or of democracy. Coronation by the crowd secures no immunity from the sorrows of the King. Lincoln, as surely and as sadly as any throned monarch, had to pay the price and drink the cup," said Mr. Macdonald, who went on to discuss the slavery and States rights issues, and Lincoln's trust in the people during the war. It was the old story, he declared, the struggle of the 17th century in England over again, the Cavalier against the Roundhead as of old. When the time was ripe Lincoln struck the blow.

"The Puritan conscience of New England saved the ideals of the republic until the rail-splitter from Illinois drove the wedge of truth into the heart of the problem and split off the planter oligarchy from the life-trunk of American Democracy," he said.

In wiping out the stain of slavery, Lincoln justified American Democracy before the nations of the world. In matters of diplomacy also he added to its prestige abroad.

The restraint of Lincoln during the Mason and Slidell incident was eulogized.

"By the strength, wisdom and humanity of the president on one side and of the Queen on the other, peace was maintained. Republicanism and royalty at their summits joined hands. In that dread hour of crisis, Lincoln, the people's man from Illinois, took his place in world diplomacy, not beside the Prime Minister of Britain, but beside Her Imperial Majesty the Queen. Then was Democracy justified of her children," said the speaker.

Services to Canada.

Turning to Canada he pointed out the indirect services of Lincoln to the Dominion. The significance of the Canadian situation could not be understood without remembering that the seed of the cavalier of King Charles had grown into class privilege in Canada and "ripened into an autocracy as exclusive and insolent as anything southern aristocracy or old world Toryism could show.

"In Canada the conflict came a generation earlier than in the United States. It was in 1837, the first year of the reign of Queen Victoria, that the seething discontent of the people against injustice and tyranny found expression in the rebellion of Louis Papineau in Lower Canada, and of William Lyon Mackenzie in Upper Canada. That rebellion was suppressed with little bloodshed, but the power of the oligarchy was broken. The rights for which the people fought were abundantly granted in 1840, when Canada was given, not merely representative government

to parliament. What was won for Democracy in the United States on the battlefields of the revolution, and more truly in the Civil War, was secured for Democracy in Canada in the parliament of the nation. But at the bottom the struggle was the same."

A relation of the facts connected with the abolition of slavery in Canada followed, when in 1793 the Dominion became the freeman's sanctuary. More than 60,000 slaves in later times found refuge on Canadian soil, and Mr. Macdonald's ample and eloquent story of the "underground railway" closed with the reflection that "Canada never would have had the negro or a negro problem had it not been for slavery. It is not a matter of law, but of latitude. In the northern zone the thermometer is on the side of the white man."

George Brown and Slavery.

The solid body of Canadian opinion opposed to slavery during the secession struggle, Mr. Macdonald attributed to the influence of George Brown, then editor of The Globe.

"In a book by a professor of Harvard University,published only a few months ago," said Mr. Macdonald, "I read the statement that, 'feeling in the United States was greatly incensed because of the sympathy of Canada with the south in the Civil War.' My comment on that statement is that more than 48,000 Canadians fought in the armies of the north, and 18,000 of them died for the Union cause. They were in the Army of the Potomac, in the Army of the James, in the Army of the Cumberland, in the Army of the Tennessee, and in the Army of the Rio Grande. They were with Grant at Vicksburg. They were with Thomas at Chickamauga. They were with Custer in the west. They were with Meade at Gettysburg. They went thru the Shenandoah with Sheridan. They marched with Sherman to the sea. On every great battlefield between the Mississippi and the Potomac the sons of Canada stood shoulders together with the men of the Union. They languished in the Libby Prison. They died in the Andersonville Camp. They answered your Lincoln's call; they followed your Stars and Stripes; they died for your country's honor; but, in death and in life, the flag of their hearts was the Union Jack."

Mr. Macdonald also combated the idea that the people of England sympathized with the south in the war.

"This division of opinion in England was not generally understood in the United States at the time, and is sometimes misrepresented even yet. It was a perfectly natural situation. Nothing could be more natural than that the territorial aristocracy of England should take sides with their own offspring, the aristocracy of Virginia, that had transplanted to America the same social and ecclesiastical institutions—the great family estate and the established church—and had adopted the same cavalier ideals of life that distinguished the aristocratic classes in England for centuries.

"When the north blockaded the ports of the Southern States, the entire supply of raw cotton for the mills was cut off, and that greatest of all of England's industries was utterly paralyzed. Thousands of mills were closed. The cotton from India could not be worked in the English mills. Men saw their entire fortunes swept away because of the interference of the north with the export trade of the south. What wonder if the commercial aristocrats, like the aristocrats of blood, were out of sympathy with the northern cause?

"The true leaders of the people were statesmen like Cobden and Bright—Gladstone had not yet shaken himself free from the entaglements of class-privileges in which he was born—and scholars like John Stuart Mill and Goldwin Smith and the most eminent preachers in the free churches in both England and Scotland. George Brown went over from Canada in 1862 and spent more thas six months in a campaign in all sections of the United Kingdom.

How Britain Suffered.

"Within 30 miles round about Manchester, two and a half millions suffered for your cause. The spindles and looms of Lancashire and the other cotton mill counties were silent and the operatives day by day were within sight of starvation. They had no work because the cotton was unshipped in the ports of the south. They and their families were without bread. But not one of them made complaint. One cry, and there might have been a riot. One riot, and public opinion might have been swung irresistibly to the side of the aristocracy, and either stampeded the government or driven it from office. A change of government would have meant Britain's interference to raise the cotton blockade. And, with France eager for Britain al lead the way, the appearance of the British navy before the blockaded ports of the south at that crisis-time in the fortunes of the north would have meant—what?"

The world significance of Lincoln was dwelt upon as the triumph for the cause of the common people in Europe which the maintenance of the republic assured.

In his peroration Mr. Macdonald touched lofty heights.

"Lincoln's life," he said, " does not lend itself to the ordinary processes of analysis and appreciation. A catalogue of his qualities does not explain his life. Other men even among his associates were gifted beyond him in cultured intellect and eloquence of speech. Other men touched life at a score of points where he touched it at one. The horizons of life and of history for other men were wide, where for him they were near. The study of heredity does not explain Lincoln, and his environment offers no clue. Blood may tell, and types may persist, but not with him. No one went before. No one followed after. He flourished alone, as a root out of a dry ground. It's the mysterious laboratory of nature he touched with the magic wand. That touch gave him of the fire of fires. In the murky night of his early years there glowed that invisible flame within. In the quiet of the night time, thru the silence that is in the starry sky, there came to him that long, far call. He was not disobedient to that heavenly vision.He went out not knowing whither he went.

The Sense of Destiny.

"And he went thru life as one impelled, haunted by a sense of destiny, shadowed by a presence that would not be put by. Men did not know him who heard only his ready story and his ringing laugh. All that was but the phosphorescence playing on the surface; the depths beneath were dark and touched with gloom. He was called to go by the sorrow ful way, bearing the awful burden of hi speople's woe, the cry of the uncomforted in his ears, the bitterness of their passion on his heart. Misunderstood, misjudged, he was the most solitary man of his time. He had to tread the winepress alone, and of the people none went with him. And he turned not back. He never faltered. As one upheld, sustained by the unseen Hand, he set his face steadfastly, undaunted, unafraid, until in death's black minute he paid glad life's arrears: the slaves free! the union saved; himself immortal!"

He closed his address with a quotation from Lincoln's Gettysburg speech:

"It is for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

MacKay, Ruth

WHITE COLLAR GIRL

From a Picture on the Wall Lincoln Becomes Real to You

BY RUTH MacKAY

Your first memory of Abraham Lincoln is a picture that belonged to your father. You gained the impression of rather dark features and an impressively grave face.

You heard something about his "freeing the slaves" and altho not aware of what slaves were, you considered all this quite wonderful of him. You thought possibly he untied them and they ran like children—the way *you* did when you played the game, "Run, Sheep, Run."

You understood somewhat more clearly when, so small you occupied only half a theater seat, you were taken to see "Uncle Tom's Cabin," It turned out to be a monstrous blunder, for you gave yourself up to wild lamentation over Topsy and Uncle Tom. In full view of the audience your embarrassed father carried you out, wishing fervently for a trapdoor!

Years afterward you laughed over his account of this. But today, your chief interest in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is the fact that the lady author's name was omitted from the theater program of the first performances. Women's rights did not extend that far!

The Stories

In grade school there were the familiar stories about Abe Lincoln. You heard about his studiousness—how he walked 10 miles to borrow a book. You heard about his honesty—how he walked [was it 10 miles?] to return a loan. You heard about his kindness—how he stooped and turned right side up a struggling beetle which was lying on its back on the sidewalk. You heard about his hardships—a cabin and lowly birth; of his destination—the White House—and sudden death.

Yet, he never seemed quite real. Always he was the picture on the wall. That is, until one day you saw, in a museum, the chair in which he was supposed to have been sitting at the theater when he was shot. On the upholstery was a dark stain. Perhaps it was genuine. Perhaps it was a historical hoax. Nonetheless it brought life blood into the veins of the legendary Abraham Lincoln.

The Living Word

One other incident brought The Emancipator into the sharp focus of reality. It was on a day such as this one, when a Lincoln's day column was in preparation. You began to read his correspondence with the idea of scanning a line here, a line there. After all, the time was short.

You read most of the night. And part of the next day, enthralled by the man who wrote the Gettysburg speech in 269 words [and of them 197 were one-syllable words, and 50 two-syllable words] distilling his thoughts into the most simple essence.

His clarity, his unerring choice of the right—and the plain word, his discernment, brevity, and essential greatness were profoundly stirring.

It is not, you decided, merely men's deeds which live after them. The vitality of their words, like a quickening of the dead, bring them back to the realistic realm of the living.

MacLean, C. C.

CLERGYMAN DECLARES LINCOLN'S BLESSING IS STILL AN INSPIRATION

Rev. C. C. MacLean, A.M., D.D., a retired minister, Baltimore Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, father of Douglas MacLean, the film star, and now living at 629 South Burlington avenue, Los Angeles, sends in a very interesting reminiscence of an encounter with Abraham Lincoln. It runs as follows: "It may be interesting to your subscribers to read in this month of February the following incidents:

"When a boy of 16 in the city of Philadelphia, it was my privilege to carry home the school books of a girl of 12 years of age, who years later became my wife. On March 3, 1925, we celebrate our fifty-second wedding anniversary.

"When we were young folks we visited my fiancee's grand-aunt to felicitate with her on reaching her one-hundredth birthday. She was the daughter of parents who had entertained in their home Gen. Washington and Marquis De Lafayette when the seat of government was in Philadelphia. Hence, you see, there is only a "handclasp" between us and President Washington and others of Revolutionary fame.

"Now—for another reference to ancient history. On Washington's birthday, Feb. 22, 1861, I had just passed my tenth birthday. My father was president of the City Council of Philadelphia, and chairman of the committee of reception to Abraham Lincoln, who was en route through Philadelphia to Washington for his first inauguration as President of the United States.

"Two brothers of my father, also members of the City Council, were also members of the reception committee.

FLAG INCIDENT

"To all of these I appealed for a place on the platform. My father objected on the ground that other members of the committee had sons who would desire the same privilege. However, the committee, acceeding to my request, made me the only boy admitted to the platform, erected for the occasion in front of Independence Hall, Chestnut street between Fifth and Sixth streets.

"My father, George P. MacLean, who subsequently served as colonel throughout the Civil War, was, at this time captain of the Columbia Rifles of Philadelphia. They were the bodyguard before the erected stand. I wore a new soldier cap, corresponding to those of the 'Guard.'

"After Lincoln delivered his famous address, he raised the flag, which, unfurling to the breeze, released myriads of little flags which floated down upon the heads of the multitude and became souvenirs of the memorable day—Feb. 22, 1861.

Rev. C. C. MacLean

Los Angeles Times 2/8/25

"On the rail in front of me was Mr. Lincoln's high, silk hat. During the enthusiasm and excitement, thinking I was unobserved, I removed my cap and placed Lincoln's hat on my head. It rested on my shoulders. The nudging of a hand against my shoulder made me lift the hat and, noticing the expression of my father's face, I concluded it would be wise to quickly replace the 'historic' hat upon the vail. After the ceremonies Mr. Lincoln, to whom I had been introduced, took both of my hands in his big right hand and placing his left hand on my head said, 'God bless you, Charlie. May you grow up to be a good and noble man.'

AN INSPIRATION

"That gracious act of Abraham Lincoln has been an inspiration throughout my life, and will be to its close. Those hands, those words and the kindly facial expression of that greatest of all Americans have by me ever been felt, heard and seen.

"Forty-two years after this event, when a pastor in Chicago, occurred the following remarkable coincidence: Desiring to add to my collection of stereopticon slides to illustrate lectures on Washington, Lincoln and others, I visited a store advertising a special slide sale. Imagine my surprise and thrill when I found among a job lot marked ancient history—a slide that pictured the occasion of Feb. 22, 1861—Lincoln shown in raising the flag, his hat on the rail, the committee of reception standing together, the Company of Columbia Rifles in front of the stand, and myself with my new soldier cap on my head.

"Never having heard or known that the scene had been photographed—imagine, if you can, the memories, the emotions that filled my soul, as the tears of joy coursed down my cheeks. To me, that picture-slide is priceless, and, needless to say, becomes an heirloom in my family."

Maclean, Rev. C. C.

CLERGYMAN DECLARES LINCOLN'S BLESSING IS STILL AN INSPIRATION

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"Two brothers of my father, also members of the City Council, were also members of the reception committee.

FLAG INCIDENT

"To all of these I appealed for a place on the platform. My father objected on the ground that other members of the committee had sons who would desire the same privilege. However, the committee, acceeding to my request, made me the only boy admitted to the platform, erected for the occasion in front of Independence Hall, Chestnut street between Fifth and Sixth streets.

"My father, George P. MacLean, who subsequently served as colonel throughout the Civil War, was, at this time captain of the Columbia Rifles of Philadelphia. They were the bodyguard before the erected stand. I wore a new soldier cap, corresponding to those of the 'Guard.'

"After Lincoln delivered his famous address, he raised the flag, which, unfurling to the breeze, released myriads of little flags which floated down upon the heads of the multitude and became souvenirs of the memorable day—Feb. 22, 1861.

Rev. C. C. MacLean

"On the rail in front of me was Mr. Lincoln's high, silk hat. During the enthusiasm and excitement, thinking I was unobserved, I removed my cap and placed Lincoln's hat on my head. It rested on my shoulders. The nudging of a hand against my shoulder made me lift the hat and, noticing the expression of my father's face, I concluded it would be wise to quickly replace the 'historic' hat upon the vail. After the ceremonies Mr. Lincoln, to whom I had been introduced, took both of my hands in his big right hand and placing his left hand on my head said, 'God bless you, Charlie. May you grow up to be a good and noble man.'

AN INSPIRATION

"That gracious act of Abraham Lincoln has been an inspiration throughout my life, and will be to its close. Those hands, those words and the kindly facial expression of that greatest of all Americans have by me ever been felt, heard and seen.

"Forty-two years after this event, when a pastor in Chicago, occurred the following remarkable coincidence: Desiring to add to my collection of stereopticon slides to illustrate lectures on Washington, Lincoln and others, I visited a store advertising a special slide sale. Imagine my surprise and thrill when I found among a job lot marked ancient history—a slide that pictured the occasion of Feb. 22, 1861—Lincoln shown in raising the flag, his hat on the rail, the committee of reception standing together, the Company of Columbia Rifles in front of the stand, and myself with my new soldier cap on my head.

"Never having heard or known that the scene had been photographed—imagine, if you can, the memories, the emotions that filled my soul, as the tears of joy coursed down my cheeks. To me, that picture-slide is priceless, and, needless to say, becomes an heirloom in my family."

Los Angeles Times
2-[illegible]-25

MadNider, Hanford

LINCOLN IDEAL AMERICAN, VIEW

Chief of National Legion Declares Veterans Have His Views.

By The Associated Press.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 11.—Abraham Lincoln typifies to every American the rugged honesty and high integrity we like to associate with our ideals for our country and its institutions, Hanford MacNider, national commander of the American legion, said in a statement here today.

"The men and women of the American legion, offering as they do, voluntarily, insurance of the nation for the preservation of its lawful government have no other ambition than to serve as useful constructive citizens; than to be guided by principles and precepts of the man we honor today," said the statement. "Lincoln's endeavors were ever to strengthen the moral fabric of this republic to counteract those forces that weaken and destroy. He felt the proper care and consideration for the veterans who fought the battles for America's defense one of the most important and constructive forces to that end.

"The American legion has for its principal reason for being that America stay the way we fought that it might stay—American. We propose to do this constructively—through a real and righteous consciousness of our duties as American citizens that the principles of which Lincoln has given us such high example may be ever strengthened and maintained." Ind Co Jour 2-12-22

MacNider, Hanford
TRIBUTE

TE

Lincoln's Spirit Lives On In Legion, Head Says

HANFORD MacNIDER

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 13.—Abraham Lincoln typifies to every American the rugged honesty and high integrity we like to associate with our ideals for our country and its institutions.

The men and women of the American Legion, offering as they do, voluntarily, insurance to the nation for the preservation of its lawful government, have no other ambition than to serve as useful constructive citizens, than to be guided by principles and precepts of the man we honor today.

Lincoln's endeavors were ever to strengthen the moral fabric of this republic to counteract those forces that weaken and destroy. He felt the proper care and consideration for the veterans who fought the battles for America's defense one of the most important and constructive forces to that end.

We propose to do this constructively—through education and example, through a real and righteous consciousness of our duties as American citizens that the principles of which Lincoln has given us such high example may be ever strengthened and maintained.

MacNider, Hanford

Times-Picayune - 2-12-22 -

ABRAHAM LINCOLN IDEAL AMERICAN, LEGION HEAD SAYS

Commander MacNider Issues Statement Lauding Rail Splitter.

Picayune 2-12-22

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Was Paragon of Lovers.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 11.—Abraham Lincoln as a "paragon among lovers, ardent in the extreme, giving his whole heart to his beloved sweetheart," was described by Congressman Richard Yates of Illinois in an address at the annual Lincoln Day banquet here tonight.

To four women Lincoln offered his hand, Mr. Yates said. Two refused him "because they did not comprehend him." He was accepted by Ann Rutledge and when she died "the young Lincoln's reason tottered on its throne and temporarily left its seat." Mary Todd, the speaker said, was a "model wife to whom Lincoln was a model husband."

Four other outstanding characteristics of Loncoln were emphasized by Mr. Yates who called him the "peer of any orator," a "Knight of the Sublime Order of Disappointment," a "Champion of the Imighty," and a "Consummate Politician."

MacNider, Hanford

TRIBUTE

TRIBUTE TO LINCOLN'S MEMORY.

Legion Commander Lauds Great President in Statement.

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Macy, Albert W.

12 Won first prize ($50) in Lincoln Eulogy contest conducted by the Pasadena Independent, February, 1935. Limit, 50 words. Judges, ten prominent Pasadena citizens. 934 entries. Vote for first place unanimous.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

A Colossus of the Ages; in intellect, in character, in achievement. Gentle, unselfish, lovable; yet iron-willed in defending the right. Modest in victory, unconquered in defeat. Saved the Union, emancipated a race. Raised common humanity to higher levels. Great in life, greater in death, greatest in immortality.

Albert W. Macy

Dr. Louis A. Warren, Ft. Wayne, Indiana

You are at liberty to reproduce in your Lincoln publication if you wish to do so.

Albert W. Macy

Pasadena, Calif.

Maffett, Betty

Abraham Lincoln.

(Awarded Special Book Prize.)

In the month of February many famous men have been born. Among these are Rafael, Charles Lamb, Thomas Edison, David Garrick and, last but not least, George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. Thus we see that February's great men were authors, painters, inventors, statesmen and Presidents.

There has been discussion as to who was the greatest Washington or Lincoln, but I do not believe that we need concern ourselves with this question. To both belongs greatness: Washington founded the Nation and Lincoln kept it a whole, united one.

Lincoln was born in Kentucky on February 12, 1809, the son of a poor, wandering pioneer farmer. During his boyhood, early manhood, and, indeed, through his later manhood, he was handicapped by many obstacles, but he overcame them all. He rose from farmhand to storekeeper, from storekeeper to lawyer, from lawyer to legislator, from legislator to sixteenth President of the United States.

When a very young man he went down the Mississippi River on a barge and while South went to a slave mart. What he saw there made a deep impression on his mind and from then on it was his ambition to free the negro. His campaign speeches were full of this idea and found small favor in the South. In fact, it won him the strong opposition of her people long before matters came to a crisis.

Finally, in 1860, the crisis was reached. The North, in the opinion of the South, was trying to take away from the South her main source of labor and the great plantation owners sought some middle way. It appeared that no solution could be reached without ruin to the vast plantations of the South and in indignation and desperation, the Southerners decided they would set up a government of their own, have their own laws, and, if need be, fight. South Carolina set an example for the other Southern States by seceeding from the Union. Other Southern States soon followed her and then came war.

Lincoln's heart was torn as much as the Nation's. He, too, felt the war between brothers but still more did he feel that the Union could be preserved only through abolition of slavery and abolition could come, it seemed to the North, only through war. He believed he was right—"Let us have faith that right makes right," he said, "and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it." Through the Civil War he did his duty as he understood it, just as the South was fighting for her rights and what she believed was right.

During his lifetime, being the leader of the North, he was naturally opposed by the majority of the South but when the bitterness of war had passed away, they realized his greatness and the honesty and sincerity of his intentions. On April 14, 1865, a half-crazed actor, John Wilkes Booth, shot Lincoln as he watched a play in the old Ford Theater. I will not try to tell of his death and the effect it had on the Nation for I am sure you have read of it in Whitman's wonderful poem, "O Captain, My Captain."

There is a little piece of poetry which I once learned and which I think describes Abraham Lincoln as he really was:

"A blend of mirth and sadness, smiles and tears·
A quaint 'knight errant' of the pioneers;
A homely hero born of star and sod;
A peasant prince; a masterpiece of God."

BETTY MAFFETT (age 15).
Eastman School.

Magary, Alvin

Alvin Magary

Iowa.

THE CEDAR RAPIDS EVENING GAZETTE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1923.

DEDICATION.

BY ALVIN E. MAGARY.

ONE afternoon Mark Twain sat in the Player's Club in New York, talking with his friends. Suddenly he rose, went to a bookcase and, returning to his seat said, "I will now read you the greatest piece of prose since the days of Marlowe." Then, his customary nasal twang gone, his voice attaining a beautiful sonority, he read Lincoln's Gettysburg address. He said, afterward, "Try to substitute an adverb for the one after the word "here." No one but Lincoln could have thought of using, 'That we here highly resolve.' No! No! No one!"

Dedication! In the two hundred and seventy words of that immortal speech, Lincoln used the word or its equivalent eleven times. "That we here highly resolve"—here is the one thing that can save democracy. Careless, godless, selfish living is the thing that destroys the freedom of men. The danger that threatens the nation is not the "rising tide of color," nor the agitations of the radicals, nor the competitive progress of our neighbors; it is the vast army of the respectable worthless, who spend all their lives in money-getting and pleasure, who ignore the law and who never discommode themselves for the common good.

If government of and for and by the people does perish from America, as some observers say it must, it will not be the fault of the immigrant, the economic doctrinaire, nor any of those discontented spirits who are so heartily denounced by those who disagree with them; it will be the fault of the same class of men and women who plunged the nation into the Civil War because they loved pleasure and riches and ease and power. It will be the fault of those whose dedication is to nothing higher than their own advantage and the getting of what they want.

If we would be Americans' let us forget ourselves and dedicate our lives to the good of man. That is Lincoln's message to his countrymen.

Los Angeles Herald-Examiner
Los Angeles, California
February 12, 1965

RABBI MAGNIN

Everywhere

Lincoln's Birthday . . . and I am far from home. It is a long pull from Springfield and Washington to the coast of East Africa . . . but Lincoln is here, too. This is the continent from which were carried in chains the slaves he set free.

Lincoln is everywhere . . . on every continent . . . for he is in the hearts of all men and women who love freedom and of little children who see the picture of the lanky, melancholy man and say "He belongs to me."

Lincoln is in the minds of those who on this faraway continent seek their freedom or have won it . . . but let them remember that for him freedom was not only sacred in itself but an opportunity for intellectual and spiritual self-enrichment.

He knew that freedom was of the mind and soul as well as of the ballot box.

Not only must these newly-freed people learn this, but we Americans have yet to appreciate it.

(Rabbi Edgar F. Magnin of the Wilshire Boulevard Temple is one of the Southland's most revered spiritual leaders.)

THE SUNDAY NEWS
Detroit, Mich.
Feb. 6, 1972

Maino: Abe Lincoln— a 'Christ-like spirit'

By MSGR. HUBERT A. MAINO
Pastor, St. Frances Cabrini Church

Next Saturday we shall celebrate the 163rd anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. The passing years have magnified his stature. The studies of men like Carl Sandburg have shed light on his character, so that we now see his nobility more clearly than did those of his own time.

MSGR. MAINO

This is particularly true of the religion of the Civil War president. Lincoln was somewhat of a puzzle to his contemporaries. Dressed in black, with a frock coat and stovepipe hat, his sad mien presented the perfect image of a Puritan. And yet he was known as the purveyor of a limitless supply of jokes and humorous anecdotes.

In Lincoln's time religion was a grim and serious affair. The extreme form of the doctrine of predestination gripped many minds. There was little joy to be gleaned from a faith that taught unless a person was fortunate enough to be predestined among the elect, he was doomed to eternal perdition.

So it was difficult for people to believe that a man who could swap jokes with his cronies in the midst of a bloody war could really be sincerely religious.

A second reason why his contemporaries doubted the piety of Lincoln was his lack of religious orthodoxy. In those days more than at present, membership in one of other of the leading Protestant churches was the mark of practically every prominent and respectable person. Then the nation's Catholic and Jewish populations were small and not socially prominent.

Lincoln never joined any particular church, nor did he endorse any special faith or doctrine. The testimony of his intimates shows that he specifically rejected such keystone Christian tenets as the innate depravity of man — widely accepted in his time — the infallibility of written revelation, and the design of future rewards and punishments.

However, he habitually professed in the most solemn terms his belief in the Fatherhood of God. He believed in a benign Providence, guiding and controlling the affairs of men.

He and Mrs. Lincoln regularly attended church services, often walking to a Presbyterian church not far from the White House.

In official proclamations, in recommendations of fasting and prayer, he made numerous references to the Almighty, the Common Father.

Mr. Lincoln at Gettysburg

Lincoln's knowledge of the Bible was prodigious. He could quote whole chapters of Isaiah. The New Testament and the Psalms were fixed in his memory. He would sometimes correct a misquotation of the Scriptures and would cite the right chapter and verse.

During the War Lincoln often received delegations of church officials coming to assure him of their support of the war effort. His addresses to those groups invariably breathed a spirit of religious faith and unswerving confidence in prayer, expressing trust in providence to bring the nation safely through its ordeal.

Perhaps the most compelling evidence of the piety of Lincoln was his compassion for the victims of the bloody conflict. He saw his role as that of a crusader and leader compelled to struggle to reestablish the unity of his country.

But he suffered unutterable anguish for the wounded, the maimed, for those killed in battle and for their survivors. He wrote personal letters of condolence to bereaved wives and mothers. He commuted the sentences of many young soldiers convicted by courts-martial.

Finally, he exhibited a truly Christ-like spirit of forgiveness toward the South. As the fratricidal strife came to an end other Northern leaders prepared a program of retribution toward the defeated rebels. Lincoln spoke "with malice toward none, with charity for all."

That is why his murder was doubly tragic. If Lincoln's successors had shown something of his spirit of conciliation, the nation would have been spared the long standing sectional bitterness that stemmed from the vindictive policies of the Reconstruction years..

Abraham Lincoln won his unchallenged place as the most admirable of our presidents. His heroic moral qualities were undoubtedly the product of a genuine, if unorthodox, religious faith.

If there be such a thing as an uncanonized, secular saint, the martyred Civil War president deserves the title. Here is a shining example to be imitated by all who bear a similar burden of leadership in the present era of manifold animosity and strife.

Malone, Mahala

TODAY HONORS ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Lincoln, whose birthday we honor today, is a favorite example of achievement in this democratic land. Reared in poverty, awkward even among the uncouth about him, with practically no schooling, his success was determined by elements within rather than circumstances without. He made his opportunities. His will was his way. Fortified by the assurance that truth is mighty and ultimately prevails, Lincoln was not afraid of any cause if he believed it right.

When asked by an anxious visitor what he would do if the rebellion had not been subdued after three or four years, Lincoln answered: "There is no alternative but to keep pegging away." There's the secret of success.

Lincoln had grit. When he was berated, criticised and denounced for his foolish faith in General Grant, Lincoln was able to relax and be "reminded of a story."

He was oblivious to ridicule. Someone, teasing about his ungainly length of limb, asked Lincoln: "Just how long should a man's legs be?" With a twinkle Lincoln replied that he hadn't given the matter much thought, but would say offhand that they should, at least, be "long enough to reach the ground."

What would Lincoln think of us today? Of us with our flag-pole sitters and sit-down strikers? Imagine Lincoln squatting on another man's property, refusing to work or permitting others to work, though want stalks rampant through the land and hungry men beg for work! There are always rails to split!

Lincoln lives. For "to live in hearts we leave behind is not to die."

2/12/37 GRANDMA.

Mahala Malone
2017 East Twenty-third street, Oakland

Oakland Post-Enquirer

Maltby, Mrs. Staff-Captain

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

BY MRS. STAFF-CAPTAIN MALTBY

ONE of the most remarkable men in the history of our country was born February 12, 1809. As the years go by the rugged strength of his character and the greatness of his achievements only seem to stand out more majestically. In his life's history there are lessons for all of us to profit by. The story of his early life and poverty are well known, also the determined effort he made to acquire an education. Then we like to think of his sterling honesty so marked as to bring him the nickname of "Honest Abe." It seemed from his earliest years that difficulties beset the pathway of his life, but instead of being daunted by difficulties they only seemed to deepen the determination to persevere and at last overcome the hindrances that beset him.

It is said that one of the molding influences of his life was the retrieving of failures. For thirty years he met repeated failures and disappointments. At twenty-one he was defeated for the Legislature. Later he went into business and failed, and was fifteen years paying his debts. It was then that he earned the name, "Honest Abe." He was engaged to a splendid girl; but she died and left him brokenhearted. He failed at nomination or election for several offices up to the Vice-Presidency, with one exception, when he represented his district in Congress for one term only.

Doubtless in the order of Divine Providence this discipline was preparing him for the momentous work ahead of him as President of the United States at a most critical time in the history of this country. He nobly led the way until the bullet of the assassin, April 14, 1865, resulted in his death the following day.

The true nobility of his character has seemed to only shine the brighter as the years have gone by. It has been said the keynote to his greatness was expressed in Lincoln's own words, "I am not bound to win, but I am bound to be true. I am not bound to succeed, but I am bound to live up to what light I have." Abraham Lincoln was great because he was steadfast, patient, farsighted, honest, true. These qualities combined into one comprehensive word would be, "He was great because he was good."

Through the long, fierce struggle of the Civil War his faith was often severely tried, but Lincoln knew the comfort and the power of prayer. Telling of Gettysburg, he said, "In the stress and pinch of the campaign there I went to my room and got down on my knees and prayed Almighty God for victory. Then and there I made a solemn vow with my Maker that if He would stand by the boys at Gettysburg I would stand by Him. And He did and I will." Later when the news of victory came as the Cabinet met, at the suggestion of Mr. Lincoln all dropped on their knees, and offered in silence and in tears humble and heartfelt acknowledgments to the Almighty.

Perhaps it would be appropriate to here quote from President Lincoln's second Inaugural address which seems to be an index to his own character: "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphans, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

As we commemorate the birthday of Lincoln, perhaps it would be well to ponder afresh the lessons to be learned from his life.

N. Y. C. WAR CRY
FEBRUARY 8, 1930

Manning, M. J.

Kansas City, Mo. Star
JAN. 16, 1938 J24

SPEAKING THE PUBLIC MIND

Sold Papers Telling of Lincoln's Assassination.

To The Star: In the Forty Years Ago column I find myself mentioned in very good company, Congressman Tarsney, Julius Barnes, Al Jolson and Harry Jolson, in connection with the last three and myself once selling newspapers in Washington, D. C., principally the Evening Star.

It has been sixty-five years since, as a small newsboy, I sold daily papers there and usually in front of Willard's, the National and Metropolitan, old-time hostelries on historic Pennsylvania avenue. Sometimes around the treasury building and the White House, during which I often glimpsed President Lincoln leaving the White House on his occasional visits to the Soldiers' Home, attended by an escort of cavalry. It was during war times, 1861-65.

I was in Philadelphia, April 14, 1865, witnessing a Negro minstrel show that night at Fox's American theater, when the startling announcement was made from the stage that Lincoln had been assassinated. It was so shocking that, at first, we could hardly believe it.

Another "newsie" and I rushed down to the old Inquirer office, Fourth and Chestnut, where the news was confirmed. We each bought a big bundle of "extras" and went down the street, about midnight, crying out the sad news. We "sold out" six times, making quite a little bunch of money. Childlike, we did not realize the full import of the great tragedy, but rather the immediate revenue we derived from it.

A few days later the body of the martyred President lay in state at the famous Independence Hall and I went there and got a last look at the sad countenance. M. J. MANNING.
1708 Central avenue, Kansas City, Kansas.

Marden, Orison Swett

LINCOLN—"*King of Men*"

From the Unpublished Manuscript of Dr. Orison Swett Marden

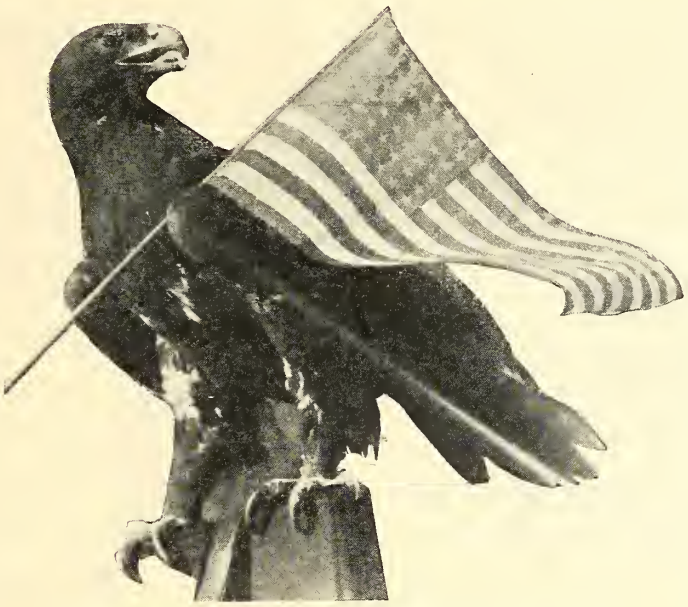
Written on Lincoln's Birthday a year ago for presentation on this Anniversary in 1925

GOD has done great things our our Nation, but He has given to our national life nothing of more inestimable value than ABRAHAM LINCOLN—"*A True Born King of Men.*"

Lincoln's character and biography are written in three simple statements of his own: "*I am bound to be true. I am bound to live up to what light I have. I must stand with anybody who stands right.*"

Ruskin said that "every right action and true thought sets the seal of its beauty on person and face." It was because he sought above all things to be *right* in action and in thought that Lincoln's rugged features bore the seal of that beauty of which Ruskin spoke.

No man loved truth or hated deception of any kind more than Lincoln did. One simple illustration of this might be studied with advantage by all of us.



Actual Photograph of a live EAGLE--One of the few monarchs in captivity taken in Colorado

A member of the staff of a Chicago newspaper prepared a brief sketch of his life for campaign purposes. Lincoln asked to see advance sheets of the pamphlet. After reading them he sent for the writer and said to him:

"That paragraph wherein you state that I read '*Plutarch's Lives*' was not true when you wrote it, for up to that moment of my life I had never seen that great contribution to human history.

"BUT I want your book, even if it is nothing more than a campaign sketch, to be faithful to the facts, and in order that the statements in it might be literally true, I secured a copy of '*Plutarch's Lives*' a few weeks ago, and have sent for you to tell you that I have just read it through!"

"*At any cost, the right thing must be done.*" This was the guiding principle of Lincoln's life. In the White House, as the ruler of a great Nation, he was the same "Honest Abe," who as clerk in a little country store walked three miles to correct a slight error he had made in serving a customer.

Everybody believes in Lincoln because they know that his highest ambition was to be *right.*

No one ever doubted his word or questioned his integrity—his squareness—his fairness—because they knew that Justice was enthroned supreme in his Ideal.

There was no deceit—no guile of diplomacy in him. He never wore a mask—never had an axe to grind—never resorted to questionable methods to bring about his end. When practicing law, his fellow lawyers called him "perversely honest."

During all the black years of the Civil War, he felt that he was merely the instrument of God. He kept close to Him, trusted in Him. This was why the practically unschooled backwoodsman—this great ungainly giant of a man, unversed in the ways of diplomacy—proved a match for great European diplomats. His absolute honesty and fine sense of justice impressed them with a sense of his mastership.

HE was a seer who saw into the soul of things. Those who were intimately in touch with him felt that he was close to *Reality*, that there was a Power back of the flesh but not of it, which was helping him while he piloted the Ship of State to safety. He wielded a power, showed a wisdom, which did not seem to them to be all human.

Lincoln had the simplicity of soul of the truly great. His simple faith in God, his honesty and singleness of purpose were the sources of his strength—of his greatness.

Margolis, Rabbi William

PITTSBURGH PRESS 2-12-36

Germany Needs 'New Lincoln,' Rabbi Declares

Modern Moses Sought To Lead Country Out Of 'Nazi Slavery'

An appeal for a modern Abraham Lincoln to lead Germany out of the "neo-slavery" which has developed in that country was sounded last night by Rabbi William Margolis, Jewish writer and lecturer, who addressed a Lincoln memorial meeting held by the B'Nai Brith of Pittsburgh in the Y. M. and Y. W. H. A. Building.

President Lincoln, the rabbi said, was the "Moses of America," leading the Negro slaves to freedom.

"What would Lincoln say today to the neo-slavery engaged in by the once-free and cultured Germany?" he asked. Would he maintain a position of official reserve on a subject which concerns so enormous an outrage against the ideal of human equality for which he lived and died?

Rabbi Margolis suggested Jews were not led out of Egypt by Moses in order that they might be placed in bondage by twentieth-century Germany.

"Hitler—the modern Pharaoh—has yet to reap his share of the plagues," the Rabbi said.

LINCOLN, THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE

Chicago Tribune 2-12-1928

By EDWIN MARKHAM, Litt. D., L. H. D.

[Mr. Markham was 75 years old April 23 last. His home is in Westerleigh Park, West New Brighton, N. Y. He first published the poem, "The Man with the Hoe," in 1899, and "Lincoln, the Man of the People," in 1901. He is the honorary president of the Poetry Society of America.]

While bearing the line "By Edwin Markham," it will be readily seen the poet could not have written the following words of compliment about himself. His name is, however, deservedly placed as the author because he wrote the poems which give to the editorial significance and to their author immortality. Today is the 119th birthday anniversary of the great Emancipator. No matter how many times you may have read the Markham poem, read it again. More than 250 poems about Lincoln have been printed, and while those by James Russell Lowell, Walt Whitman, and Vachel Lindsay are worthy of high praise, first rank, we believe, as Henry Van Dyke has said, will be given to the poem we are reproducing.

In his note to us authorizing the use of his poems, which are copyrighted, he ended with the words, "And may God bless you!" This devout exclamation indicates the reason why we felt the poet and his poems have a rightful place in a religious editorial rather than in a column of mere literary criticism. To illustrate further how Christian a poet Mr. Markham is, we print a few brief selections of many more that might be quoted. Here is part of one entitled

A PRAYER.

Teach me, Father, how to go
Softly as the grasses grow;
Hush my soul to meet the shock
Of the wild world as a rock;
But my spirit, propt with power,
Make as simple as a flower
Teach me, Father, how to be
Kind and patient as a tree.

One of his longer poems, entitled "The Desire of Nations," having Christ as its central theme, has among its lines the following:

And men will sit down at His sacred feet;
And He will say—the King—
"Come, let us live the poetry we sing!"
And these, His burning words, will break the ban—
Words that will grow to be,
On continent, on sea,
The rallying cry of men.

One of his oft quoted poems is the one on "Brotherhood." Its concluding lines read:

Come clear the way, clear the way:
Blind creeds and kings have had their day.
Our hope is in heroic men,
Star-led to build the world again.
To this Event the ages ran:
Make way for Brotherhood—make way for man.

The poem which first gave Edwin Markham national fame, and is most ranked with the Lincoln poem as assuring him a place among America's representative poets, is "The Man with the Hoe," and having the following Bible quotation as a caption: "God made man in His own image, in the image of God made He him."—Genesis.

Knowing that Dr. William L. Stidger, pastor of the Linwood Boulevard Methodist Episcopal church, Kansas City, Mo., was personally and intimately acquainted with the poet, we requested a statement from him. This is what Dr. Stidger said: "Edwin Markham is a Christian in the finest sense of that word: a Christian about like Abraham Lincoln, concerning whom he writes in 'Lincoln, the Man of the People.' He has no patience with theology, as he has often said to me: 'Theology gets between the people and the Christ. Theology serves to put a mist around the living, laughing personality of Jesus. I have no patience with either theology or the theologians.'

"Mr. Markham has spoken in more than a thousand pulpits in America, and is a welcome visitor to any pulpit. He has come to me for at least two weeks every May for eight years, and he always preaches acceptably to my people; preaches Divine love of a loving God. He believes that Jesus Christ is all the God we know and that Jesus is enough."

In an article in the Dearborn Independent a year ago, Mr. Markham explained how he came to write the Lincoln poem. We, therefore, quote the poet's own words: "Many times in my career I have been entreated—with the promise of a fat purse—to write poems heroizing this or that public character. But I have usually declined the 'honor,' because I have frequently felt these persons to be lacking in solid virtue, lacking in the unselfish support of great causes, lacking in the fine sympathies of humanity—so lacking that they did not stir my imagination, did not excite my pen. Frequently they were mere time servers, if not plain rogues. It was altogether different at the sound of the name of Abraham Lincoln. At that sound, my heart leaped up, eager to pay homage to a man truly great. I was all afire with the idea.

"Poetry is the daughter of God; and she rises into her big moments only when she is stirred by the heroic virtues of men—their unselfish devotion, their noble ambitions, their lofty achievements. In her high moments, she comes keeping step with the music of humanity."

LINCOLN, THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE.

WHEN the Norn mother saw the whirlwind hour
Greatening and darkening as it hurried on,
She left the heaven of heroes and came down
To make a man to meet the mortal need.
She took the tried clay of the common road—
Clay warm yet with the genial heat of earth,
Dashed through it all a strain of prophecy,
Tempered the heap with thrill of human tears,
Then mixed a laughter with the serious stuff.
Into the shape she breathed a flame to light
That tender, tragic, ever-changing face;
And laid on him a sense of the mystic powers,
Moving—all hushed—behind the mortal veil.
Here was a man to hold against the world,
A man to match the mountains and the sea.

The color of the ground was in him, the red earth;
The smack and tang of elemental things;
The rectitude and patience of the cliff;
The good-will of the rain that loves all leaves;
The friendly welcome of the wayside well;
The courage of the bird that dares the sea;
The gladness of the wind that shakes the corn;
The pity of the snow that hides all scars;
The secrecy of streams that make their way
Under the mountain to the rifted rock;
The tolerance and equity of light
That gives as freely to the shrinking flower
As to the great oak flaring to the wind—
To the grave's low hill as to the Matterhorn
That shoulders out the sky. Sprung from the West,
He drank the valorous youth of a new world.
The strength of virgin forests braced his mind;
The hush of spacious prairies stilled his soul.
His words were oaks in acorns, and his thoughts
Were roots that firmly gripped the granite truth.

Up from log cabin to the capitol,
One fire was on his spirit, one resolve—
To send the keen ax to the root of wrong,
Clearing a free way for the feet of God,
The eyes of conscience testing every stroke,
To make his deed the measure of a man.
He built the rail-pile as he built the state,
Pouring his splendid strength through every blow;
The grip that swung the ax in Illinois
Was on the pen that set a people free.

So came the captain with the mighty heart;
And when the judgment thunders split the house,
Wrenching the rafters from their ancient rest,
He held the ridgepole up, and spiked again
The rafters of the home. He held his place,
Held the long purpose like a growing tree,
Held on through blame and faltered not at praise.
And when he fell in whirlwind, he went down
As when a lordly cedar, green with boughs,
Goes down with a great shout upon the hills,
And leaves a lonesome place against the sky.

Edwin Markham at Seventy-Five

By William L. Stidger

The Christian Century 3-7-37

MANY VERSE WRITERS of the 'lesser breed' have been called "Poets of the people," but Edwin Markham, who celebrates his seventy-fifth birthday on April 23 is not only the real 'poet of the people,' but he is also the dean of all living American poets. From coast to coast, those who recognize true greatness will celebrate this natal day, particularly in the schools of the United States.

Mr. Markham is distinctly an American poet. He comes of New England stock but was born in Oregon in 1852. He was taken to California in 1857 and there grew to young manhood, tending sheep on the Suisun hills, like David of old. He tells me that these five or six years he spent herding sheep and cattle in California gave him that intimate knowledge of nature which has literally saturated his poetry. From those David-days on the brown California hills tending his sheep by day and night came this poem which he calls "Poetry":

She comes like the hush and beauty of the night,
  And sees too deep for laughter;
Her touch is a vibration and a light
  From worlds before and after.

"I remember as if it were yesterday when my poem 'A Prayer' came to me," says Mr. Markham. "It was while I tended my sheep in California that the idea was born, although it was not written into verse for many years after." That poem I quote:

Teach me, Father, how to go
Softly as the grasses grow;
Hush my soul to meet the shock
Of the wide world as a rock;
But my spirit, prompt with power,
Make as simple as a flower.
Let the dry heart fill its cup,
Like a poppy looking up;
Let life lightly wear her crown,
Like a poppy looking down.

Teach me, Father, how to be
Kind and patient as a tree.
Joyfully the crickets croon
Under shady oak at noon;
Beetle, on his mission bent,
Tarries in that cooling tent.
Let me, also, cheer a spot,
Hidden field or garden grot—
Place where passing souls can rest
On the way and be their best.

These California days in field and fen, on hill and trail, largely influenced his entire life and poetry as is evidenced in "The Storm":

I huddled close against the mighty cliff.
A sense of safety and of brotherhood
Broke on the heart; the shelter of a rock
Is sweeter than the roofs of all the world.

Few people know that Mr. Markham has written a prose book called "California the Wonderful." This is a great prose-poem expression of his adoration for his native state. I have read a good many books on California but none which so completely covers the history, the spirit, the poetry, the physical beauty of the state as this book of Mr. Markham's. It catches the spirit of the days of '49 and the days of this century—from the days of the pioneers to the days of the motion pictures—better than any book ever written on this play-land of the United States.

A part of the nation-wide celebration of Mr. Markham's seventy-fifth anniversary will be a month of triumphal entries back into his beloved and beautiful California. The San Jose normal school and several great educational institutions in that state are planning to give him a month of tribute during April. The old Markham home in San Jose, California, where "The Man With the Hoe" was finished, will be the heart of the celebration. Here will gather the literary lights of the west to pay honor to this white-haired prophet of democracy and poet of the people. The Markham association has purchased this Markham home and made of it a literary shrine.

On the occasion of the poet's seventy-fifth anniversary it is well to recall the mountain-peaks of his life. The first was the year 1899 when he wrote the "Hoe Man," as he calls it. This poem was hailed as "the battle cry of the next thousand years," just as it was said of Dante's "Divine Comedy," "It broke the silence of ten centuries."

This poem pulled Mr. Markham to New York. He was in such constant demand as a lecturer, and an interpreter of this great poem that he was compelled to move East.

The second mountain-peak was when he wrote "Abraham Lincoln—The Man of the People." This poem likewise flashed around the earth within a year's time. It seemed to sum up all that the common man felt about Lincoln. It struck a universal note. It expressed for Europe as well as for the United States all that each had felt about the great emancipator.

The third great event of his life was when he was called to Washington to read his Lincoln poem, which was selected from a thousand other Lincoln poems, at the dedication of the beautiful Lincoln memorial. One hundred thousand people heard Markham's voice and untold other thousands listened over the radio. "That was one of the great moments of my life. I shall cherish that day unto the end of all days," said the poet to me as we talked about it at his home recently.

The fourth great event of his life was when he led a pilgrimage of students who attended the first youth movement meeting in Louisville, Kentucky, three years ago to Lincoln's tomb, where his own Lincoln verse is carved on the walls. Curiously enough Markham had never been there before and his white hair was like a helmet of Navarre; a plumed knight of the great dreams.

We gain an added sense of this poet's greatness if we think of the many things for which he is unique and distinctive. Of course one would have to repeat again in this grouping that he is famous the world over for two great poems, the 'Hoe Man' and the Lincoln poem. But, having

said that, let us not forget that his quatrains are the greatest that have been written in the English language. His "Outwitted" has been called the world's greatest social quatrain:

> He drew a circle that shut me out—
> Heretic, rebel, a thing to flout.
> But Love and I had the wit to win;
> We drew a circle that took him in!

One of the tenderest quatrains he has ever written was written for his son Virgil when Virgil was less than five years of age. As Mr. Markham tells of the writing of this quatrain it was in this manner: "I told Virgil that anything from cats to dogs was a theme for a poem, so one day Virgil brought me in a bird's egg and that inspired this poem:

> There are three green eggs in a small brown pocket,
> And the breeze will swing and the gale will rock it,
> Till three little birds on the thin edge teeter,
> And our God be glad and our world be sweeter!"

Perhaps his most famous quatrain is called "Two at a Fireside":

> I built a chimney for a comrade old;
> And Love's sweet wages were my only hire,
> And then I traveled on in winter's cold,
> Yet all the day I glowed before the fire.

Having mentioned his two famous poems, and his quatrains, and having already referred to his numerous nature poems, one is forced to say that Edwin Markham is one of the greatest preacher-poets in the world. He is a preacher at heart and every poem is a great sermon-idea. Shelley said, "Poets are the trumpets that sing to battle. Poets are the acknowledged legislators of the world." Markham said to me: "Poets are preachers at heart. I am a preacher."

Take his "Script for the Journey" and every brief poem in that group has, at its heart, a great sermon idea. Therefore I call Markham one of the most spiritual poets that America has produced. I go further and say that he knows the life of Jesus of Nazareth, has studied it more carefully and is more impregnated with the thought of Jesus, than any poet with whose life I am familiar.

He is perhaps more famous for his social poems than for anything else. Most people think that when he wrote "The Man with the Hoe" that was all of his social poetry. That is the penalty which a man has to suffer for having done one supremely great thing. But to my way of thinking Mr. Markham has written half a dozen social poems that are greater than the "Hoe Man." I feel that "The Toilers" and "The Thinker" are two such. These poems are seldom read but they are truly great achievements.

His narrative poems—poems which tell a tale and adorn it—are grouped together in "The Shoes of Happiness," and I have traveled in those shoes for many years. He is also a writer of ballads which are immortal in their music and meaning. The late George Sterling said of his most recent ballad called "The Gallows Bird": "It is equal to any ballad ever written—the greatest ballad since 'The Ancient Mariner.'"

In one interview I tried to find out from the poet just what it was that made him a poet. He told me and I pass it on this year of his seventy-fifth anniversary.

"I was fourteen years of age, tending sheep in the Sacramento valley," he said. "A teacher gave me a book of poetry and I ran across a phrase: 'When all the tombs of earth are tenantless,' from 'The Tombs of Earth.' That line lifted my soul up until I walked with God amid the stars. I was born a poet that day.

"That was the first poem I ever read as I remember it. I shall never cease to be grateful to that Alabama teacher. He once said to me: 'I want to talk to you about poetry.' I said, 'Who is he? He doesn't live here.' Then that teacher said, 'There was a man named Tom Moore, another named Tennyson, and another Bryant.' That teacher read to me from the Princess, and from Thanatopsis.

"I wanted copies of these poets but my mother was a Roman matron and believed in boys working for what they got. 'I must have a Tennyson and a Moore and a Bryant!' I said. 'Then you must earn the money to get them,' she replied. A man let me plow twenty acres of land and gave me twelve dollars for that labor. My mother went to San Francisco and brought home my books. I found a copy of Byron among those books. I read Byron so much that I became Byronic. My first poem was Byronic."

"All a poem needs to have is a single line worth while," says Markham.

Beginning in April on his seventy-fifth birthday California will start the national Markham celebration. Then he will come to the middle west for the month of May where there will be a series of celebrations in his honor in Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, and Colorado. From the midwest he will go back to the east and the celebrations will continue.

Some day those who know Edwin Markham and those who hear him will boast of it as men now boast of having heard and known Abraham Lincoln. America is honored in having given birth, in having bred and nurtured on its soil, a poet whose "Man with the Hoe" has gone to the ends of the earth. He is writing just as great poetry today as he ever has, and is as hearty and strong at seventy-five as he was at fifty. His hair is white and his eyes flash fire as of old. His most recent and monumental work has been the compilation of a ten-volume anthology of poetry. To my way of thinking it is the most interesting compilation that has ever been printed. It is poetry that this great lover of all things beautiful has been collecting all his days. He is now at work and has been for twenty-five years, on a "Life of Jesus and an Interpretation of Christ's Philosophy." I have gone over that book with him time and time again. When it is finally printed it will be his crowning achievement, for it will interpret Jesus to the world in a way that he has never been interpreted and it will startle some of the theologians who have hidden Jesus behind a mask of theology and dogma. The third work that he is finishing this year is the arrangement of his poems, which have heretofore appeared in five or six volumes, in one "Completed Poems of Edwin Markham." We shall all welcome it.

Thus we celebrate this year the seventy-fifth anniversary of our greatest living American-born, western-bred, American-interpreter poet. There is no smack of Europe in this man. He is an American of the Americans, and curiously has never stepped foot off American soil.

Markham, Edward
WIN

CALLS LINCOLN BEST DEFENCE

Edwin Markham Declares President Superior to Navy and Army.

2/13/20
Evening Telegram (N.Y.)

The Interchurch Federation, composed of the social unions and clubs of various Protestant denominations, celebrated Lincoln's Birthday with a dinner at the Pennsylvania Hotel. About 300 attended. The Rev. Dr. Fred P. Haggard, president of the Baptist Social Union, presided.

The three pastors oldest in service in New York and vicinity—Dr. John Knox Allen, of Tarrytown, who has been nearly sixty years in the Old Dutch Church, of Sleepy Hollow; Dr. George U. Menner, of Christ Lutheran Church, in East Nineteenth street, and Dr. John F. Steen, who has just celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his rectorship of the Ascension Memorial Episcopal Church, in West Forty-third street—were the principal guests.

Edwin Markham, the poet, was the first speaker. "Lincoln," said Mr. Markham, "is a greater possession to us than all our battle ships and a greater safety to us than all our arms. He has become the American ideal, and as such is recognized by the other nations of the world."

Dr. Steimle, speaking of the religious future of New York city, said it would depend upon the individual work of the church members. He spoke of it as the hardest field in the United States.

"Snow is not from the streets by proclamation," said Dr. Steimle, "and New York will not be redeemed by after dinner speeches and social affairs, but by the quiet and homely personal work of the church people of the city.

Dr. Fosdick thought that only by co-operation of the church people will the religious future of the city be assured. He urged all church people to work earnestly for the city's future, and said that in fifty years nobody would be living on Manhattan Island, that it would be given up to business entirely.

Marquart, Herman

BLIND COLLEGE MAN GIVES IMPRESSIONS OF HOME AND BURIAL PLACE OF LINCOLN

Ill State Register 12-1-1927

Below is an article written exclusively for the State Register by Herman Marquart of Fairmont, Minn., a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, who is totally blind, in which he gives his impressions of Lincoln's home and Lincoln's monument in Springfield. Mr. Marquart is well educated and very ambitious in his development of literature for the blind. Though he moves continuously in the darkness of blindness, for three or four days he managed to get through the traffic of Springfield, often waiting on street corners for some one to help escort him past the danger points. At Lincoln's monument, he insisted on climbing to the top of the shaft and dropping his cane from the top, on the theory that he could tell by the thump how far it had fallen and how high he was above the base of the monument. His cane was cracked in the experiment, but Custodian Fay engraved on the cane how it happened to be broken and Mr. Marquart carried it away as a treasureable Lincoln relic. He gains his impressions by feeling the various objects of his inquiry and is able to write his impressions on the typewriter by the touch system. His article, written just prior to his departure for Quincy, follows:

(By HERMAN MARQUART)

Twenty-five years ago, the study of geography was much more detailed than at present. Among other things, the capitals of all the states had to be definitely learned, and it was in this way that Springfield became familiar to the young folk of those days. But the city attains a nation-wide importance, scarcely surpassed by the national capital itself, because of the fact that it is the home of that American, greatest of all Americans, Abraham Lincoln. In this connection, it is appropriate to comment upon the home and tomb of that great man, to which a pilgrimage has been made.

The residence, the only one Lincoln ever owned, was purchased by him for the sum of $1,500 and is located at the northeast corner of the intersection of Eighth and Jackson streets. It is a rather antique structure with many unique features, but because of the limited space afforded, pardon must be asked for brevity of comment.

A picket fence with alternating long and short pales extends along the south and west side. Near the fence stands an old cement base for a flower vase which is still intact. The old stone steps have been replaced by modern ones of cement.

A very interesting feature of the home is its old, outside shutters. The weather has wrought havoc with some of them, but others are sufficiently intact to permit them to be swung. Perhaps the chief reason for placing them there was that they provided an excellent backstop for pelting hailstones. On the north side of the house there is a porch embellished by latticework, not such as is seen today, but made of heavy, substantial material. A sun porch, enclosed with screen, is located on the east side.

Blind Man Writes of Lincoln's Tomb

Herman Marquart of Fairmont, Minn., totally blind and a college graduate, who writes some of his impressions while visiting Springfield.

Photograph Attracts

In the front hall, the first thing to attract the visitor is a photograph of Lincoln himself, with four little stories in frames hung raund about it. Next in importance comes an old hatrack of the Civil war period, the frame of which, roughly speaking, is like an inverted V, with wooden pegs driven in for hooks.

It was in the front parlor of Lincoln's home that he met the committee that told him he had been nominated on the republican ticket for the presidency of the United States. In this room are seen many antique pieces, such as a what-not, adorned with relics of both Lincoln's and Mrs. Lincoln's family, candelabra and an old lamp with a straight cylindrical chimney.

Most of the furniture in the back parlor was the property of Mrs. Lincoln, received from the Edwards family into which her sister married. By far the most interesting piece of furniture in this room is her little rosewood chair whch has never been reupholstered but remains the same as it was during her lifetime.

Tied His Necktie

One of the walls is adorned with the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. William Butler, with whom Lincoln made his home for five years prior to his marriage. Mrs. Butler is said to have the distinction of tying his necktie on that occasion

Between the two portraits there is a large mirror which has been in the family for five generations, having been the property of Ninian Edwards, the first territorial governor of Illinois. Because of its length, it can not be set on its base, which is about twenty inches in height, but rests on the floor just back of it, so as to allow it to stand upright. Other fascinating contents are the two cathedral chairs and others upholstered with haircloth, made from horsehair. The latter kind are found in every room in the house.

The dining room contains the first table and one of the chairs owned by Mrs. Lincoln, as well as the old clock, over which is the doorbell, which was rung by means of a wire attached to a knob outside the front door. The hands of this clock point to the dreadful moment of that fatal Saturday morning, twenty-two minutes past seven o'clock, when Abraham Lincoln died.

Chair for Tall Man

In the sitting room are exhibited some of the finest relics of the home. Here is found Lincoln's old, favorite rocking chair. It is designed for a tall man, being a trifle higher than the average, with low armrests, so that long arms, slightly bent at the elbows, might rest comfortably upon them. Beside this chair is the one in which Mrs. Lincoln liked best to sit. Across these, as well as the one of rosewood in the back parlor, is drawn a ribbon, to warn visitors that they must not be occupied.

Another noteworthy relic is the old bookcase which was only quite recently restored to the Lincoln home by a conscientious man who had wrongfully fallen heir to it, in a manner explained by a letter written by Robert Lincoln, advising him as to its disposition.

The house is arranged much after the fashion of some of the modern homes. It has a hallway with the front parlor and sitting room to the left and right, the back parlor, dining room and kitchen to the rear of these. The kitchen is not open to visitors, because it contains no relics.

The second story, where the custodian resides, is accessible by both a front and back staircase. The home is left by the same door that it is entered, but who can leave it without registering a deeper appreciation of that grand and noble man whom it housed, and a more profound love for his fellow-man?

At Lincoln's Monument

The monument beneath which Lincoln lies entombed is even more impressive than the home. It is situated north of Springfield, on nine acres of state ground near the center of Oak Ridge cemetery. The monument is approached, roughly speaking, from the north by means of a flight of fifty-six steps, which has twelve landings. The tomb proper, the monument and memorial hall are only a few yards from the top of this stairway. The entire building is made of Quincy granite.

The base of the monument measures 72 feet square, with a circular L to the north containing the tomb, and another to the south called Memorial hall. The structure proper, the roof of which is surrounded by a three-foot balustrade, is about 15 feet high, with a flight of 23 stairs on each corner leading to the top. From the center of the roof of this edifice rises a square obelisk, the apex of which is 135 feet above the sidewalk line.

Its four corners are adorned with bronze figures representing the divisions of the forces of war—infantry, artillery, navy and cavalry. On a base higher than all the rest and facing south is a statue of Lincoln himself, apparently delivering an address.

Houses 20,000 Items

The Memorial hall contains many things of interest. More than 20,000 items, designed to answer all questions relative to Lincoln, are here displayed, including 300 settings, an original negative and painting, each valued at $10,000, two chairs from his own parlor, his surveying equipment and surveys, original letters and documents, as well as other articles too numerous to mention.

The interior of the tomb proper is indeed an impressive place. It is cool, silent, ghastly, having a musty odor portentiously suggestive of death, decomposition and decay. It contains the sarcophagus, beneath which Lincoln is buried, and six crypts in which the rest of the Lincoln family are buried—his wife, three sons and a grandson.

Two of the sons who died in early childhood are in one crypt, while two others, still vacant, are set aside for Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lincoln.

When Lincoln's body was first brought to Springfield in May, 1865, it was placed in the regular receiving vault, where it remained until the following December, when it was removed to a temporary vault to await the completion of the monument. Later it was removed to the sarcophagus and the monument formally dedicated in 1874.

Here it remained until 1876, when it is said that Mullins and Hughes, two passers of counterfeit money, attempted to steal the body for a ransom of $200,000 and the release of a Mr. Boyd, the engraver, who was then in the penitentiary. Although the alleged plot failed, the body is said to have been moved from place to place under the monument until 1900, when it was permanently interred at right angles to the sarcophagus, ten feet beneath its front pedestal, there to remain evidently until the end of time.

Seven hundred dollars worth of rock, concrete, cement and steel now enclose the corpse of Abraham Lincoln, which lies entombed under a monument costing $180,000; but what would the American people not have given for a positive assurance against his martyrdom.

Urges Pilgrimages

To this tomb of Lincoln every good American should, if possible, make a pilgrimage of devotion. It is within the confines of this tomb that Americans may reverently pause to reflect upon the character and deeds of one of their greatest countrymen. It is in this tomb that the pilgrim, before taking final leave of his exemplar, may here highly resolve to work fervently toward the fulfillment of that motto which Lincoln demanded must be inscribed over the door of the church claiming his membership: "Love to God and love to man."

Marsh, Dr. Daniel

Tribute Paid to Lincoln in N. E. Observances

Public and private ceremonies and addresses, commemorating the 133rd anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth, were held throughout Greater Boston and elsewhere in New England today as citizens paid simple tribute to the Great Emancipator.

Following the usual custom, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, in a brief ceremony, placed a wreath at the base of the Lincoln monument in Park Square at noon today. City officials then joined with prominent Polish-Americans in brief services in the Public Garden at the statue of the Polish hero, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, who shared Lincoln's birthday.

Many Boston Public Schools—elementary, intermediate, and high schools alike—held special exercises in which many of the students took part, and at which the Governor's Proclamation was read.

Inaugural Quoted

At Boston University, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh cited the last paragraph of Lincoln's second inaugural address as a "worthy text for every statesman today":

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphans, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

Both the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars held exercises at various posts throughout the area, marking the day with speeches and appropriate ceremonies.

Joseph Lee, Jr., former School Committeeman, and candidate for Mayor in the last election, will address the WPA Community Recreation Forum at the West End Health Unit tonight on the subject "If Abe Lincoln Had Lived in the West End."

The WPA Community Recreation Project arranged special programs at a number of the community centers, at which the WPA Music Project presented musical programs. Highlights in the career of Abraham Lincoln will be discussed by Robert C. Wilson, Assistant Registrar of Voters, at the WPA forum, Parker Hill branch of the Boston Public Library, Roxbury, this evening.

Public Meeting

At a free public meeting in the main building of the Boston Public Library, Copley Square, tonight, Dr. F. Lauriston Bullard, President of the Boston Lincoln Group, will speak on "Abraham Lincoln—The Legendary and the Real Lincoln."

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and other State and City officials will attend the annual Lincoln Day dinner of the Middlesex Club tonight at the Hotel Statler where Wendell L. Willkie will be the special guest.

"Lincoln Night" will be observed with special addresses, pageantry, dramatized incidents from Lincoln's career, and motion pictures in technicolor at the Boston City Club tonight. Besides honoring the memory of the great President, the event is being planned as a war preparedness service of enlightenment and morale stimulation "to recapture inspiration and imagination from Lincoln's time of emergency that is helpful for our present situation." S.C. Monitor 2/12/42

LINCOLN GREATEST OF ALL GREAT: MARSHALL

Former Vice-President Wants All U. S. Children to Know Life Story.

(In the following article of the series Former Vice-President Marshall sets forth Abraham Lincoln's greatness. The articles in which the writer is able to discuss public questions with a freedom impossible to him during his term of office appear in The Daily News Saturdays.)

BY THOMAS R. MARSHALL.

(Former vice-president of the United States.)

To define greatness is just as difficult as to say what is truth. Despite standardization almost the world around, that which constitutes greatness is still subject to individual measurement.

The nearest approach to accurate definition is, perhaps, that he is great who thinks our thoughts, acts as we act, apes our virtues and patterns after our vices.

THOMAS R. MARSHALL.
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This materially enlarges the number of great men. Our judgment naturally is affected by the things of particular interest to us, and we mold our opinions by the compelling motives of our lives.

If our supreme desire takes the form of an intense longing for the glory and perpetuity of the land of our birth, then human greatness which does not rise to the dignity of a self-sacrificing patriot is but of minor moment to us. We cannot conceive lasting and enduring fame for any one who has not devoted himself to the commonwealth, whose nights have not been troubled by thoughts of how he could benefit the homeland and whose days have not been spent in the consummation of ennobling and patriotic purposes.

A man may tower above his fellows in innumerable ways, as Saul towered above the sons of Israel, yet, if his mission is not to minister at his country's altar, he is worthy only of honorable mention when we call the role of the illustrious.

Warrior No Longer Ideal.

Happily, there is disappearing from the vision of mankind a species of greatness that through untold ages caught the popular fancy. The warrior, who with mailed fist struck his way into the hearts of countless multitudes, no longer is the ideal.

Just why there ever should have been adoration for the destroyer rather than for the builder, I do not stop to explain, further than to suggest that hitherto in the upward progress of the race the rights of man were conserved by force and not by faith in good intentions.

The minds of men inevitably turn to questions of statecraft, to written documents which in fair weather seem to be the guide of humankind, but which, in the storm of passion, are whisked away into the sea of strife and hatred. To these men he alone is great who devotes himself to the formulation of theories for the government of people.

Bow Before Knowledge.

Other men bow down before mere knowledge. They assume that to know is far more priceless than to be. They give gladly and ungrudgingly of their love and loyalty to any man who seeks to dig from mystic tomes the microbe of learning.

A few live through the medium of their emotions. That which sounds in syllabic sentences upon their auditory nerves and moves their passions for good or ill is the thing they love best. For those who thus are made greatness consists of power to move masses of men by the matchless gift of oratory.

Still fewer, so few as to be scarcely numbered, are the divine who believe that all greatness is marked by the ability to console the broken hearted and by the wish to set the prisoner free. With them philanthropy counts more than crashing cannon or compelling oratory. By them none can be called great who does not love and serve his fellow men.

Meets All Greatness Tests.

Has the world any name that links with itself all tests of greatness as we measure it? Is there a common idol of all people?

Time, the great healer, has once at least silenced every note of discord, healed every wound and made of one man a universal candidate for greatness with qualities that appeal to all the higher and finer sensibilities of man.

He went into the shades between the blessings and the cursings of a people to awaken and learn that those who blessed were blessing still and that those who cursed had joined them with their hatred sweetened into loyalty. Only to the elect of God does this experience come.

He loved this America with love beyond comparison, and hated slavery, with a righteous man's hatred, yet he so loved the republic that he was content to fix the boundaries of slavery if thereby the republic might live.

He came from out of what is called the lower strata of life and blossomed as a white lily. He waged a war fiercer than any then known to humankind, and, as its close, he sheathed his sword with no other feeling for his fallen foe than that of helpfulness.

Self-tutored in the light of a pine knot in southern Indiana, he wrote a document the like of which no human pen has ever equaled. He blended into one life all those sentiments which go to the making of a patriot, warrier, statesman, scholar, orator and friend of man.

He went to his death mourned by millions, and hated by a few.

Abraham Lincoln was the typical American. By right of all he said and all he did, he remains the brightest star in the firmament of American greatness.

Land of Opportunity.

Within his tall ungainly body and behind his homely face, there rested all the virtues of the republic. He marks for all time America as the land of opportunity, regardless of mere birth.

Let no man given health say that he is so handicapped he cannot reach a fair measure of success. Let him only recall the adverse circumstances of the martyred president.

When Thomas Lincoln settled in Indiana he built himself a house with walls to the east, west and north, but with no wall to the south. He said the sun shone from the south and helped to keep him warm, and that of rarity a rain came from that direction.

If out of such environment a boy could by faith, hope and honest living go to his martyrdom by way of the white house surely there is no limit to the possibilities of young American manhood.

A grateful government next Tuesday will dedicate in Washington a Greek temple to the memory of this man, who not only knew himself but knew America; who loved not only his friends but also his enemies.

Above the temple of Diana at Ephesus was written the motto, "Know Thyself."

If I had my way I should write above the portals of the temple in Washington, "Know Lincoln." And I should have every schoolboy and schoolgirl in America understand what he suffered, endured, hoped for and accomplished.

With God over all and with the young of America knowing Lincoln and believing in him, I would be content that neither treachery within nor assault from without ever would lay low this government which he taught was of the people, by the people and for the people.

(Copyright, 1922, by Thomas R. Marshall.)

Chicago Daily News
May 27 1922

Marshall, Thomas R.

M

May 1939

ments.

May Heaven preserve us till that time.

With sentiments of respect & esteem I am Sir Yr friend & Obt Servt.

C. GODDARD.

(A. L. S. 4to, 3 pages).

VICE PRESIDENT MARSHALL: ABRAHAM LINCOLN

America stands for something or for nothing. I am one of those who believe it stands for something. It is the one land where the mystery of manhood may be fully revealed; where, at the last, not race nor creed nor station, but character shall win and purposes shall be the weights put in the balances of judgment. It is the land of hope and not despair. If I were asked to tell why thus I think, I should say that what has been may be. If I were called upon to name one man who proved my statement, I should answer, Abraham Lincoln. And with the name all doubt would vanish and the babel of discordant views become dumb. Before you would arise his tall, majestic figure, sharply silhouetted against a nineteenth century sky, and you would see passing before you the years wherein he walked from the Nation's poverty to the Nation's Pantheon. He proved our country's right to be, and our power to be right. Who walks in his steps in public or in private life always be enrolled in the Army of Constitutional Liberty. His is the one life in our history we can not too often review nor too sedulously emulate. We may forget all others, but while we remember him in the true sense of remembrance we shall be safe. Too much can not be said or sung of him. He can not too often be recalled to the memory of this people. The marble and the bronze are enriched by his homely face. The pigment takes on a richer color as it traces his counterfeit presentment. And when the poet sweeps his strings in music to the greatness and the goodness of this typical American, his chords approach the divine—for it was given Lincoln to die for a people.

THOS. R. MARSHALL.

(MS. S. Read at Lincoln Monument Dedication. 8vo, 2 pages).

Life In Letters, American Autograph Journal

Marshall, Thomas

MARSHALL'S TRIBUTE.

Thomas R. Marshall, vice president of the United States, pays this tribute to Abraham Lincoln:

He proved our country's right to be, and our power to be right. Who walks in his steps in public or in private life, will always be enrolled in the army of constitutional liberty.

His is the one life in our history we cannot too often review nor too sedulously emulate. We may forget all others, but while we remember him in the true sense of remembrance we shall be safe. Too much cannot be said or sung of him. He cannot too often be recalled to the memory of this people. The marble and the bronze are enriched by his homely face. The pigment takes on a richer color as it traces his counterfeit presentment.

And when the poet sweeps his strings in music to the greatness and the goodness of this typical American, his chords approach the divine — for it was given Lincoln to die for a people.

LINCOLN LEADS THE ARMY OF CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY

BY THE HON. THOMAS R. MARSHALL

Vice President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—America stands for something or for nothing. I am one of those who believe it stands for something. It is the one land where the mystery of manhood may be fully revealed; where, at the last, not race nor creed nor station, but character shall win and purposes shall be the weight put in the balance of judgment. It is the land of hope and not despair.

If I were asked to tell why thus I think, I should say that what has been may be. If I were called upon to name one man who proved my statement, I should answer, Abraham Lincoln.

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He proved our country's right to be, and our power to be right. Who walks in his steps in public or private life will always be enrolled in the army of constitutional liberty.

His is the only life in our history we can not too often review nor too sedulously emulate. We may forget all others, but while we remember him in the true sense of remembrance we shall be safe. Too much cannot be said or sung of him. He cannot too often be recalled to the memory of this people. The marble and bronze are enriched by his homely face. The pigment takes on a rich color — it traces his counterfeit presentment. And when the poet sweeps his strings in music to the greatness and the goodness of this typical American, his chords approach the divine —for it was given Lincoln to die for a people.

Marshall, Hon. Thomas R.

Martin, Edw

Birthday

simply take this opportunity to make the public statement that the President is welcome to publish in every newspaper in the United States every letter I have written to the RFC during the past 16 years. There is nothing there of a confidential nature. I am delighted to know this investigation has been and is being made, and I think we ought to clean house down there, generally speaking.

Address by Hon. Edward Martin, of Pennsylvania, at Washington-Lincoln Celebration, Frederick, Md.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, February 27 (legislative day of Monday, January 29), 1951

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, last Saturday evening, February 24, the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] delivered a very excellent and enlightening address upon the occasion of the meeting of the Washington-Lincoln celebration of the Republican clubs of Frederick County at Frederick, Md. I know this speech is of great interest not only to the people of Maryland, but to the people of the United States generally, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

I deeply appreciate the high honor of addressing this meeting of patriotic Americans who are loyal to the principles of the Republican Party.

It is an honor and a privilege to come to the Free State of Maryland and to tell you of my high regard and admiration for your Republican United States Senator and your Republican Members of the House of Representatives.

The great Republican victory of last fall was a real tribute to their Americanism and their devotion to public service.

During the last 4 years the Republican members of your delegation have been attending the luncheon meetings of Pennsylvania's Republican delegation. That has given me an opportunity to know the splendid caliber of the men who represent your State in Congress.

It is a sincere pleasure to report that your distinguished Senator, JOHN BUTLER, has already become recognized as one of the strong men of the Senate. He is taking an outstanding part in the battle for sound American principles.

I need not tell you how much we value the vigorous and courageous services of your Republican Congressmen, BEALL, MILLER, and DEVEREUX. You know them as great patriots and great Americans and as fighters for our country and our flag in peace and war.

The people of Maryland are to be congratulated on having Theodore Roosevelt McKeldin as their Governor. He became a national figure when he won on American issues. His election points the way to greater Republican victory in the national election of 1952.

We are assembled to honor the memory of George Washington, the military genius of American independence, and Abraham Lincoln, a plain man of the people, who preserved the Union.

Historic Frederick is a most appropriate place to pay tribute to the illustrious achievements of these greatest of all Americans. Each in his day was called by destiny to serve God and humanity.

We honor all that is truly American when we assemble each year in the month of February to observe the birthday anniversaries of Washington, our first President, and Lincoln, our first Republican President.

In Pennsylvania we look upon the fine people of Maryland as good neighbors. We know that so much of the spirit of America has gone into the building of your State. We share your pride in its glorious history.

Like Pennsylvania, Maryland is the home of many faiths and creeds, living in tolerance and good will. Three hundred years ago the Provincial Assembly passed the Maryland Toleration Act which has been described as one of the great landmarks of religious liberty.

Many events worthy of patriotic commemoration were enacted within your borders. Thomas Johnson, a member of the Continental Congress and later your first State Governor, nominated George Washington for commander in chief of the continental armies.

The Continental Congress was in session at Baltimore in December 1776, when it granted General Washington full military powers for the prosecution of the war for independence. Seven years later, when Annapolis was the temporary National Capital, Congress received Washington's resignation as the military leader of the new Nation.

As we turn back the pages of history we recall that among the first settlers of old Frederick Town were 100 German families, who came down from Pennsylvania. They were sturdy, hard-working, God-fearing men and women. Their descendants, both here and in Pennsylvania, represent all that is best in American citizenship.

We recall the great westward migration over the National Road, much of it passing through Frederick and across the mountains to open new frontiers of American progress.

We recall General Braddock and his British regulars stopping here to prepare for his ill-fated expedition against the French and Indians at Fort Duquesne.

In Lincoln's time the great internal upheaval tore at the heart of Maryland. Brave sons of Maryland fought with equal valor on both sides of the conflict.

Twice occupied by Confederate forces, Frederick endured its share of war's hardship and tragedy. After the battles of South Mountain and Antietam the women of Frederick worked side by side, caring for the wounded of both armies, no matter whether their sympathies were with the blue or the gray.

Names which loom large in the history of our Nation are associated with Frederick. Francis Scott Key won immortal fame as he watched "o'er the ramparts" at Fort McHenry and was inspired by the sight of the flag to write our National Anthem. Roger Brooke Taney rose from the practice of law here in Frederick to become John Marshall's successor as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Familiar to every school boy and girl is the legend of Barbara Fritchie and her defiance of Gen. Stonewall Jackson as she waved the Union Flag from her window.

I have discussed these high lights of history because memories of the heroic past enrich our patriotism. They stimulate a deeper appreciation of the freedom we enjoy through the toil, struggle, and sacrifice of our forefathers.

In these days of crisis, when the future of freedom in the United States and in the world hangs in the balance, we can find guidance in the virtues of Washington and Lincoln.

Today our Republic faces a crisis just as grave and just as challenging as it did in 1776 and 1861. The basic issue confronting us is the preservation of freedom and peace in the United States and in the world.

We face a well organized, well prepared and well disciplined enemy who knows no truth, no honor, no justice, and no God. His weapons are lies, deceit, treachery, and force.

The time has come when the American people must know the plain truth. "We the people" are the American Government—not the President, not the State Department, not the Congress, not the courts—but "We the people."

Our objectives and our foreign policy must be set forth in the language the people can understand.

Within the limits of security they have a right to know the obligations we have undertaken in secret agreements. We know that much of the trouble we face today is the result of secret agreements made at Tehran, Yalta, and Potsdam. We know also that one of the men who influenced those agreements was disloyal to our country.

It is not my purpose tonight to review the terrible mistakes, the glaring blunders and the confused bungling of the past. But it is pathetic to look back only five years and to realize that in that short period we have dissipated and squandered so much of the strength that made us the most powerful Nation of all time.

And when the Communist forces of aggression launched their brutal invasion of South Korea we were totally unprepared, even though nearly $50,000,000,000 had been appropriated to prepare for such an emergency.

The American people are aroused. They are fully aware of the dangers forced upon us by Communist aggression. They are prepared to make every sacrifice demanded for the defense of the American way of life. They are ready to fight to the death to preserve their rich heritage of liberty and independence.

All they ask is leadership. In this hour of peril they want leadership in which they can place their full trust and confidence.

They look in vain to Washington for leadership that will rise above deception, double talk, and the shifty trickery of the machine politician.

They look for leadership that will respond, honestly and sincerely, to the overwhelming demand for the strictest economy in Government spending not related to national defense.

We Republicans are not alone in that demand. It comes also from patriotic Democrats. Every right-thinking American sees danger of national bankruptcy in the determination of the Truman administration to continue its reckless and extravagant spending for nonessential purposes.

In the face of a great national emergency, and with the greatest debt ever carried by any nation in the history of the world—a debt which might destroy us—President Truman has ignored the demand that domestic spending be reduced.

His budget for 1952 recommends spending for nonmilitary purposes of over $30,000,000,000.

That is an increase of more than $6,000,000,000 over this year's figure.

And furthermore, the budget is loaded with all the excess baggage of the Truman administration's socialistic programs which have been rejected by one Congress after another.

Let me remind you that President Truman, in his state of the Union speech, made this statement, and I quote:

"The Government must practice rigid economy in its nondefense activities. Many of the things we would normally do must be curtailed or postponed."

I charge that President Truman violated that pledge when he included in his budget such dangerous and extravagant proposals as the Brannan plan, to regiment agriculture at a cost of billions of dollars, the vicious scheme to socialize the practice of medicine, the outrageous proposal to place education under Federal regulation, and other socialistic schemes which would restrict freedom of the individual.

My good Jeffersonian Democrat friend, the able and distinguished Senator from Virginia, HARRY BYRD, had this to say about Mr. Truman's budget, and I quote:

"In my experience of 18 years, considering the perils that confront our country, this message represents the very height of fiscal irresponsibility."

With all the sincerity at my command I submit that this is no time for fiscal irresponsibility or any other nonsense, on the part of those at the head of our Government.

I repeat, the American people want leadership to which they can safely entrust the security of the Republic.

We do not have that kind of leadership in the White House.

We do not have that kind of leadership in the State Department.

That, my fellow Americans, is one of the reasons why our people are worried, confused, and perplexed.

In considering our problems it seems to me we should direct our aims toward four essential elements of our national strength—military, industrial, financial, and spiritual.

We must not be swayed by emotion or hysteria. We must remain cool. We must resist the call of the demagogue. Our decisions must be based on sound, hard, common sense. Name calling has no place in our present critical situation.

One of the big problems is whether the President is authorized to send troops outside the United States. While that may be a question for constitutional lawyers, yet the people are vitally interested and gravely concerned in the decision.

I have the greatest confidence in our military, naval, and air force leaders, but the sending of troops to Europe is only a part of the problem. It is not entirely a military issue. It involves economics, diplomacy, and leadership for peace. Sending divisions to Europe may open the door to war.

It seems to me the President should desire the advice of Congress because Congress is the direct representative of the sovereign will of the people.

Government that ignores the will of the people will degenerate into dictatorship.

I should like to offer, in brief outline, some steps which, to my mind, should be taken for the preservation of freedom and peace in the world.

1. We should develop the greatest potential military strength the world has ever known. Reserve military power must be provided by universal military training. There must be no exceptions.

Every American must have military training. In that way he will become a better American. He will learn how to protect himself under conditions of hardship and danger. He will learn that he has an obligation to his comrades and to the flag.

2. We should have the most powerful navy and the strongest air force in the world. American supremacy on the sea and in the air might preserve peace in the world.

3. The ground forces should consist of a small Regular Army. It should be the fastest, the best trained, and with the greatest fire power of any army in the world.

4. We should have enough Regular Army officers selected by merit to instruct the men of universal military training age and aid in the training of the Reserve components.

5. A military and economic survey should be made of the whole situation. We should know the extent to which the other free nations are willing to sacrifice in defense against Communist aggression. We should have a complete understanding that they will stand by their commitments.

We should know the strength of our enemies and particularly the morale of their people.

With this information we can arrive at intelligent decisions as to how we can defend ourselves.

6. We must place in high gear all of the great productive capacity of the United States, industrial and agricultural. Our production of planes, ships, tanks, munitions, equipment, and food must surpass any of our past outstanding records.

7. We must do everything possible to save manpower. Wars are won by men, not by machines or appropriations. We must cut down unnecessary personnel in government, in industry, and even in the armed services.

For example, the Federal Government has been increasing its payrolls by 1,000 employees a day. That is equal to a battalion of infantry. In 150 days we has increased the Federal employees by a number equal to the total of our Armed Forces in Korea.

If war comes, every man saved hastens the day of peace. We must avoid strikes and slow downs. The soldier who goes a. w. o. l. is frowned upon by his comrades. One absentee worker in war production may deprive a soldier of a rifle, an overcoat, or an emergency ration. It may also mean a military casualty.

8. We must have economy in government. We must eliminate or drastically reduce every function not related to national defense, including services which may be desirable. We must have sound fiscal policies which will preserve the value of the dollar against the destructive power of ination. Even though we defeat Communist aggression in battle, our freedom can be lost if our country is plunged into financial collapse.

The strongest line of defense against inflation includes economy in government, a balanced budget, adequate taxation, and restriction of credit.

If we have economical government we can lower the tax burden. Therefore, in all levels of government we must have sentinels on the ramparts, on the quarterdecks, and in the cockpits who make economy the watchword.

9. We must have none but loyal Americans in government, in our industries, our schools and colleges, and in our churches.

10. Every American should be a part of civilian defense. Our provisions for the education of our children and the protection of the health and safety of our people must be the best that can be conceived.

11. The United States must never depart from its historic position as a leader for world peace and disarmament. While we cannot take our guard down we must not abandon hope that we can have peace. We must win the cold war of propaganda so that the world will know that the United States has no plan for aggression or conquest.

Before we commit Army divisions into any part of the world we must give careful thought to the possibility that it will be considered aggression on our part.

12. Finally, let us, by our example of right living and by obeying the laws of God and man, show the world that the American system has given more of the good things of life to more people than any other form of government ever conceived.

Let us live in peace, righteousness, and good will, doing our full duty as Americans.

In conclusion I would like to quote the words of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. In his famous Farewell Address, Washington admonished the people of the young Republic that religion and morality are indispensable supports of political prosperity—the great pillars of human happiness.

"Observe good faith and justice to all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all," Washington said.

In an address at Springfield, Ill., Abraham Lincoln expounded a lesson in right living which gives new patriotic inspiration with every reading.

I quote from Lincoln's speech as follows:

"Let every American, every lover of liberty, every well-wisher to his posterity swear by the blood of the Revolution never to violate, in the least particular, the laws of the country, and never tolerate their violation by others. Let every man remember that to violate the law is to trample on the blood of his father and to tear the charter of his own children's liberty. Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap, let it be taught in the schools, in seminaries, and in colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling books, and in almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls, and enforced in courts of justice."

We can strengthen our country if we all resolve to live by the precepts of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.

In a country blessed like the United States there should be no law evasion.

There should be no racketeers lurking in the dark shadows of the criminal underworld. There should be no black markets, no profiteering, and no tax dodging.

Everyone should accept personal responsibility to maintain the highest standard of honesty in our dealings with one another. The strong should realize that each of us is his brother's keeper.

We must have a moral and spiritual rearmament in the United States. Our churches should be filled with people who love God and realize that individual liberty and the dignity of man are the greatest gift to mankind—that they are God given.

We should be organized in strong battalions willing to go out and teach to the world the blessings of peace and good will.

If we are strong enough in the faith and patriotism of Washington and Lincoln and strive in our daily lives to exemplify the American way of life, we can overcome threat of war and bring peace to the world.

Son Dies in Korea; "Why?" Asks His Dad

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EVERETT M. DIRKSEN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, February 27 (legislative day of Monday, January 29), 1951

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an editorial entitled "Son Dies in Korea; 'Why?' Asks His Dad," published in the Rochester Times-Union of Rochester, N. Y., on December 12, 1950.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SON DIES IN KOREA; "WHY?" ASKS HIS DAD

"Where does the responsibility for this whole nasty mess (in Korea) rest?"

That's the question asked—and answered—by the father of a central New York marine who died in action in Korea November 29.

The father, W. J. Corwin, was an assistant professor at the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture until 1929, when he moved to New York to farm. His son was Master Sgt. Mac R. Corwin.

Congressional Record
February 18, 1952

Martin

Lincoln Day Address by Hon. Edward Martin, of Pennsylvania

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDWARD MARTIN
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Monday, February 18, 1952

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD the text of a Lincoln Day address I delivered at the meeting of the Palm Beach County Republican Executive Committee, at West Palm Beach, Fla., on February 16, 1952.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

It is a real pleasure to come to the Sunshine State of Florida and to enjoy the wonderful climate and warm hospitality that each year attracts so many thousands of northern visitors.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the privilege of joining the Republicans of Palm Beach County in tribute to one of the greatest of all Americans, Abraham Lincoln.

In commemorating the immortal fame of the Great Emancipator, we recall with gratitude his greatest achievement—the preservation of the Union. This meeting here in the Southland has special significance. It represents true loyalty to the spirit of our Republic—a united Nation of sovereign States joined together by indivisible bonds of patriotism and devotion to the flag.

We can pay no greater honor to the memory of Abraham Lincoln than by working to strengthen the ideals of freedom which he so nobly served.

Although the State of Florida is represented in the United States Senate by two Members who are not of my political faith, I want to pay my respects to SPESSARD HOLLAND and GEORGE SMATHERS.

Senator HOLLAND was chief executive of your State when I served as Governor of Pennsylvania. I am proud of the close personal friendship that developed between us during that period, a friendship which has been strengthened by our association in the Senate.

In my opinion there is today one paramount objective for every American, no matter whether he is a Republican or a Democrat. That is to rescue the United States of America from the strangling grip of the Truman socialism and those whose education in government was obtained in the Pendergast institute of political corruption.

That objective takes us beyond mere political considerations. It is more than a political issue. It is a great moral issue around which we can rally all the decent self-respecting God-fearing citizens of our Republic, North and South.

We meet tonight as Americans, under Republican auspices, to commemorate the illustrious achievements of one of the founders of the Republican Party, the first Republican President of the United States. But the great issue toward which I direct your attention is not bound by party lines. Party labels fall into insignificance when American principle is involved—when American freedom is at stake, as it is today.

Patriotic, courageous citizens of both parties are fighting on the side of true Americanism.

Until 20 years ago the American people had a choice between two great parties. Both were fundamentally sound on the basic philosophy of the founding fathers, freedom of the individual with liberty to fashion his own life without Government control or interference.

They differed on the protective tariff and other domestic issues but the fundamental principles, as embodied in the Constitution, were sacred to both parties.

The election of 1932 gave us the New Deal and within a year or two the great Democratic Party of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson began to disappear from the American scene.

The whole philosophy and thinking of the American people came under the propaganda and the influence of the free spenders, the economic planners, the so-called intellectuals, the do-gooders, the parlor pinks, and many who gave allegiance, not to the United States, but to the Red Communists of Soviet Russia.

These men and women started to remake and reshape America. Their pattern was state socialism, a system which rejects freedom of the individual, a system that makes government the master and not the servant of the people.

Step by step they worked to destroy the authority of the States and to concentrate all power in the central Government.

Step by step they encroached upon the tax areas from which the States obtained revenue and channeled more and more of the earnings of the workers into Washington.

Step by step they made the States dependent on subsidies and handouts from the Federal Government and by that process encroached upon many functions that properly belong under local control.

That, my fellow Americans, is the course by which we were led down the road to socialism. Then came the Truman Fair Deal which went all-out for socialism, even though they masqueraded as Democrats. Had they been successful in all their proposals we would today be passing the last milestone of freedom. Freedom of the individual would be a thing of the past.

They proposed socialized medicine, socialized agriculture under the Brannan plan, a socialized public-school system and socialized control of all business and industry.

Fortunately there were enough old-time Jeffersonian Democrats who joined with a majority of the Republicans in Congress to block those radical, fantastic, and dangerous schemes.

The South hates socialism. This year vote against it.

When I spoke of the situation before us as a great moral issue, I also had in mind the shocking evidence of corruption in high Government places.

I had in mind the bribery of public officials to influence RFC loans, the mink-coat scandal, the deep-freeze gifts, the free trips, and free hotel accommodations at expensive resorts. I had in mind the crooked dealers in influence who had free access to the White House. I had in mind the irregularities in the Commodity Credit Corporation at a cost of millions of dollars to the taxpayers. I had in mind the scandalous cheating on income taxes and the grafting fixers in the Internal Revenue Bureau and the Department of Justice.

I have touched upon only a few high spots in the sordid story of bribery and corruption. But most astounding and shocking was the failure of the President to take prompt and drastic action against the crooks in public office. Never before in our history have the leaders of our Government concealed, condoned, and protected corruption with such arrogant disregard of all moral and ethical standards.

It has been suggested that a new code of ethics be drafted for the guidance of public officeholders. Let me make a countersuggestion, that they take to their hearts the sacred code of ethics set forth in the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount. There has never been a better guide for human conduct.

The South hates corruption. This year vote against it.

Another danger that I had in mind when I spoke of a great moral issue was the godless philosophy of communism which is still working to poison the minds of American youth.

We were all alarmed when it was disclosed that traitors to America had been given places of trust and importance in our Government. We were shocked to learn that secrets vital to the defense of our country had been transmitted to Communist Russia by men of great influence in the Truman administration.

Even more shocking is the extent to which the Communist poison has invaded many of our schools and colleges and is breaking down faith in Americanism.

You recall that Harry Truman didn't take communism seriously when he referred to the charges against Alger Hiss as "just a red herring."

The South hates communism. This year vote against it.

There is another great moral issue in the defense of our country against the danger of national bankruptcy.

We cannot escape financial collapse if we continue to spend far beyond our income and live year after year on borrowed money.

We cannot remain solvent if we continue the Truman program of excessive taxation, deficit financing, crushing debt, and unsound fiscal policies that have cut the value of the American dollar in half.

Twenty years ago the cost of operating the Federal Government was less than $5,000,000,000 a year. In the next fiscal year Mr. Truman demands that we spend $85,000,000,000.

Let us translate President Truman's $85,000,000,000 budget in terms of the State of Florida. That will give us a clearer understanding of what it means to you folks here at home.

Based on the average cost to every man, woman, and child in America it means that Florida's share of the cost of operating the Federal Government for just 1 year will be $1,324,000,000.

Then we have the terrifying national debt which has reached the incomprehensible figure of $269,000,000,000 and will hit $300,000,000,000 before too long. You folks down here in Florida owe more than four and one-half billion dollars of that debt and it's something to be worried about. Just think of it—that is about $1,000,000,000 more than the assessed valuation of all the real estate and personal property in the State of Florida.

The New Deal propagandists talk about prosperity, but when we remember this so-called prosperity is built on excessive taxation, unlimited Government spending, and never ending emergencies, we must realize that we are in the most desperate situation in the history of the American Republic.

And most important, if we can attain prosperity only through the tears and broken hearts of mothers, paying for it in the lives of our boys who are dying in Korea, I want to say right now, the price is too high.

The South hates the Truman taxing-and-spending program that is robbing us of our freedom. This year—vote against it.

A great moral issue is involved in our foreign relations growing out of the treacherous black-market deal of appeasement by which 600,000,000 freedom-loving people in Europe and Asia were betrayed into slavery behind the iron curtain.

That disgraceful chapter in American diplomacy was consummated at Yalta and Potsdam by men who lacked the courage to stand by American principles of honor, freedom, and justice. It opened the way for aggression in Korea and plunged us into war—not police action—but war—in which we have already suffered 105,000 casualties, including the precious lives of 16,000 American boys.

The South hates diplomatic trickery and double dealing. This year—vote against it.

The voices of the past sound a solemn warning against the evils of today. The great men of the South, honest, clear-thinking old-time Democrats, saw the dangers into which we could be led by Government grown to monstrous size.

Let us listen to the voice of Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, who said:

"I place economy among the first and most important virtues—and public debt as the greatest of dangers. To preserve our independence—we must not let our rulers load us with perpetual debt. We must make our choice between economy and liberty—or profusion and servitude."

Let us listen to the voice of Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, who said:

"From our past experience, it cannot be doubted that simplicity in the character of the Federal Government and a rigid economy in its administration should be regarded as fundamental and sacred."

The Truman Democrats meet each year in their $100 dinners and pay lip service to those great Americans. They claim them as their patron saints but they ignore the teachings of Jefferson and Jackson.

Listen now to the voice of another distinguished southern Democrat who was a soldier in the Confederate Army, United States Senator Benjamin Harvey Hill, of Georgia.

Rising in the Senate on March 27, 1878, he said, and I quote:

"But, sir, I have said I do not dread these corporations as instruments of power to destroy this country, because there are a thousand agencies which can regulate, restrain, and control them; but there is a corporation we may all dread. That corporation is the Federal Government.

"From the aggression of this corporation there can be no safety, if it is allowed to go beyond the bounds, the well-defined limits of its power.

"I dread nothing so much as the exercise of ungranted and doubtful powers by this Government. It is, in my opinion, the danger of dangers to the future of this country.

"Let us be sure we keep it always within its limits. If this great, ambitious, ever-growing corporation becomes oppressive, who shall check it? If it becomes wayward, who shall control it? If it becomes unjust, who shall trust it?

"As sentinels on the country's watchtower, Senators, I beseech you watch and guard with sleepless dread that corporation which can make all property and rights, all States and people, and all liberty and hope, its playthings in an hour and its victims forever."

Let us listen to the voice of Max Gardner, a Democrat who started life as a poor southern boy and rose to become the Governor of North Carolina and a world figure in statecraft and diplomacy. He said:

"Three words—taxes, borrowing, and spending—stand as silent monuments to mark the decline and fall of character, credit, and governmental stability in every hamlet, city, and State throughout the length and breadth of this Nation."

Coming down to our own times we hear the voice of that distinguished statesman and jurist, the Governor of South Carolina, James F. Byrnes. Two years ago he warned against the creeping paralysis of socialism in these words:

"We are going down the road to statism. Where we will wind up no one can tell, but if some of the new programs seriously proposed should be adopted, there is danger that the individual—whether farmer, worker, manufacturer, lawyer, or doctor—will soon be an economic slave pulling an oar in the galley of the state."

And more recently we heard from Senator WALTER GEORGE, of Georgia, the distinguished chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, from whom I now quote:

"I believe that we have reached the safe limit of our taxable capacity and that higher income taxes will destroy a large segment of our free society, impair our productive strength, and add to inflationary pressures."

I turn now to the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention of 1932. It contains this language:

"We advocate an immediate and drastic reduction of governmental expenditures by abolishing useless commissions and offices, consolidating departments and bureaus, and eliminating extravagance, to accomplish a saving of not less than 25 percent in the cost of Federal Government."

May I point out that in that year, the entire cost of operating the Federal Government was under $5,000,000,000 or less than 6 percent of Mr. Truman's budget for next year.

The Democratic platform of 1932 further stated:

"We favor maintenance of the national credit by a Federal budget annually balanced."

Another plank promised, and again I quote:

"The removal of government from all fields of private enterprise except where necessary to develop public works and natural resources in the common interest."

Running on that platform was Franklin D. Roosevelt who declared in a major address:

"Any government—like any family—can for a year spend a little more than it earns. But you and I know that a continuance of that habit means the poorhouse."

Ladies and gentlemen, those are magnificent words.

I commend them to your thoughtful consideration, bearing in mind that for not for one single day were those platform promises kept by the socialistic-minded spendthrifts of the New Deal or the Fair Deal.

The quotations I have read, setting forth the principles that guided the Democratic Party in the past, are not recognized by those now in control of that party.

They call themselves Democrats but their philosophy follows the teachings of socialism.

They call themselves liberals and give the impression that the designation has to do with liberty. But their program means the very opposite. It is depriving Americans of their liberty.

They talk of social gains but they ignore the tragic fact that the price of those so-called gains is giving up freedom of the individual.

They talk about a planned economy. We have seen plenty of planning but no economy.

Instead of a New Deal or a Fair Deal they have given us a terrible ordeal.

My fellow Americans, the Republican Party today is closer to the ideals of Jefferson and Jackson than the present democratic leadership.

If America is to survive as a land of liberty and opportunity we must return to those principles.

The Republican believes in them and honors them as solemn obligations of real Americanism.

This year let us vote for the principles of Jefferson and Jackson. They are the principles of the Republican Party.

Let us join together in a great crusade to save America—Republicans and real Dem-

Congressional Record
February 23, 1953

Lincoln Day Address by Hon. Edward Martin, of Pennsylvania

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDWARD MARTIN
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Monday, February 23, 1953

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an address delivered by me at a Lincoln Day dinner at Fairmont, W. Va., on February 11, 1953, under the auspices of the Marion County Republican Executive Committee.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ADDRESS BY UNITED STATES SENATOR EDWARD MARTIN, OF PENNSYLVANIA, AT A LINCOLN DAY DINNER UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MARION COUNTY REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AT FAIRMONT, W. VA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1953

I am happy to come to the great mountain State of West Virginia to join with you in tribute to one of the greatest of all Americans.

It is most appropriate to celebrate the birthday anniversary of Abraham Lincoln in the State whose whole history has been one of loyalty to our Republic.

West Virginia gained statehood in the dark days of internal strife and turmoil, when the fate of the Union hung in the balance.

In those tragic times of conflict and bloodshed upon our own soil, loyal, courageous sons of West Virginia took their stand with Abe Lincoln. They rallied to the Stars and Stripes, even though it meant separation from the Old Dominion State.

The spirit of independence and love of liberty which is so strong in West Virginia today is in the best tradition of its sturdy pioneers. They were a rugged race of men and women. They had the courage to battle through severe hardship and danger to build the foundation of your progress to greatness among the States of the Union.

Your great industrial development is one of the outstanding achievements of our time.

Your people have created a giant empire of production—a great workshop which has enriched the Nation with the output of your mines, mills, and factories.

You lead the Nation in the production of bituminous coal, with vast reserves that will contribute to our national economy for hundreds of years.

You have a rich store of oil, gas, and timber.

Your manufacturing plants pour out a great volume of iron and steel products, chemicals, glass, pottery, textiles, leather, tobacco products, and many other commodities that supply the needs of America and the world.

I am proud that my own Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and your State of West Virginia are bound together by so many ties of mutual interest.

It is a pleasure and a privilege on this occasion to bring you friendly greetings from your neighbors of the Keystone State.

We are assembled tonight to honor the memory of a plain man of the people, a humble man, who rose from extreme poverty to a commanding place among the world's immortals.

We meet to commemorate the greatness of Abraham Lincoln, first Republican President of the United States and one of the outstanding figures in world history.

We honor him as a foremost champion of freedom and human rights.

We recall, with deep gratitude, his service to the Nation as one of the founders of the Republican Party and as a stalwart advocate of Republican principles that guided our Nation through three generations of its greatest advance.

More than any other American, Lincoln knew the real meaning of Americanism.

He knew the hardship and suffering of pioneer life on the rough frontier. He experienced defeat, disappointment, and discouragement, but he never lost faith. He held firmly to faith in himself, faith in the people, and faith in God.

Abraham Lincoln trusted the people of the United States. One of his outstanding characterstics was his undeviating faith in the capacity of a free people to govern themselves.

He realized that the people might be led astray for a time by false hopes and false promises. But he was firm in his belief that the good, common sense of the American people, and their love of freedom would lead them in the end to the right decisions.

Lincoln did not promise an easy way of life. He did not offer security from the cradle to the grave.

He had the courage to stand by what he believed to be right—even though it did not attract votes or popular acclaim. He did not compromise principle for expediency.

Abraham Lincoln succeeded in saving the Republic because he rallied all the Union strength to his side by the power of his faith in the people.

My fellow Americans, we in our day can save America from the dangers which threaten our freedom at home and abroad, if we have the same courage and the same determination to follow the right that guided Abraham Lincoln in the great work to which he was called by destiny.

We need a new dedication to the principles of the Great Emancipator.

We need a revival of the fundamental virtues so well expressed in the prayer of our President, Dwight Eisenhower, when he took the oath of office less than a month ago.

"Give us, we pray, the power to discern right from wrong and allow all our words and actions to be governed thereby and by the laws of this land."

The whole philosophy of Lincoln's kind of government is expressed in those solemn words—the power to discern right from wrong and obedience, in words and action, to the laws of God and man.

Lincoln learned from bitter experience that the right way is not always the popular way.

In his state of the Union message President Eisenhower pointed out clearly and forcefully the vital need of economic health and strength if we are to maintain adequate military power and exert influential leadership for peace in the world.

"The first order of business," he asserted, "is the elimination of the annual deficit."

And he continued:

"A balanced budget is an essential first measure in checking further depreciation in the buying power of the dollar."

Every American who is sincerely concerned with the safety and security of our Nation and the preservation of our freedom will support the President in that stand.

It is the patriotic duty of each of us, in and out of government, to stop the insistent and aggressive demands upon Government for the kind of spending that has been responsible for continued deficit financing.

The budget can be balanced and taxes can be reduced only if State and local governments, organized groups and individual citizens cooperate with the Republican administration in bringing the level of expenditures down to the lowest possible minimum consistent with national safety.

That means eliminating every nonessential function and service. It means cutting down the swollen payrolls of a bureaucracy that has grown to be a tremendous burden on the taxpayer.

It means the abandonment or postponement of every program and project that is not of immediate necessity to protect the health, safety, and economic security of our people.

I applaud and endorse the steps already taken by the Eisenhower administration to bring Federal spending under control.

As chairman of the Public Works Committee, I pledge complete cooperation with the order issued last week by the Budget Director with the approval of President Eisenhower, from which I now quote:

"It is now the policy to proceed only with projects which are clearly essential and, on such projects, to employ the strictest standards of economy."

The order continues and again I quote:

"All proposed or authorized construction projects on which work has not yet begun are to be reviewed and construction initiated only on those projects which meet these criteria."

That will not be popular with the pressure groups but it is a move that can go a long way toward protecting the solvency of our country.

The drive is on for greater efficiency at lower cost, in accordance with the Republican pledge of economy—and you can help.

I am glad to see that the drive extends to the Federal payroll which has been ordered cut down from its present level of 2,600,000 employees.

No vacancies are to be filled in any position that can be eliminated and no additional personnel is to be hired.

That will not be popular with the thousands of job hunters who are extremely busy right now—but I remind you that balancing the budget is not a popularity contest.

The American people have entrusted the Republican Party with responsibility for the future of the United States.

They have expressed confidence in the leadership of President Eisenhower and the principles to which our party is dedicated, the principles which guided Abraham Lincoln through the darkest days of our history.

We have not only a great responsibility but an unparalleled opportunity to serve our country.

I would like to suggest some things which I believe should have the immediate consideration of the people of the United States:

1. We must stabilize our currency by returning to a sound money basis. It has been established by experts in historic research that any nation that departs from a sound money basis dies in 42 years. This is not a theory advanced by economists but a fact revealed by careful research into the rise and fall of nations. Sound money is the basis for survival. The United States has already been off the gold standard, the foundation of a sound currency, for 19 years. Let us take warning before it is too late.

2. We must have balanced budgets at all levels of government, local, State, and Federal. Deficit financing is one of the greatest causes of inflation. It is maintained by

printing-press money. It waters the currency and destroys the value of the dollar.

3. Aid to friendly nations that need our assistance should be extended on a two-way basis. All help should be limited to what we can afford without danger to our national solvency.

The extent of our military and economic aid should be measured by the spirit of the people to help themselves, and their willingness to defend their own freedom against Communist aggression.

We should help the free nations of Western Europe expand their export markets but we must take every precaution not to destroy the earning power of the workers of America.

4. Subversives must be uncovered, not only in government, but in business and labor organizations, colleges and educational foundations. There is no place in America for a man or woman who is disloyal to our form of government.

5. We must all fight for economy at every level of government. We now have too much government. It is costing us more than we can afford. We must demand efficient and courteous service from all who are serving in government. There should be such a drastic cut in governmental personnel, all over the Nation, that we can reduce expenses to a place where taxes may also be reduced.

6. We must teach Americans what America stands for. They must understand that the people are the government. Employees of government must understand that they are employees of the people, and that they are not to direct the people.

7. We must demand obedience to the laws of our country. We must get back to the moral standards of our fathers. We must attain higher spiritual standards. We must appreciate that individual liberty is God-given, and that the supreme function of government is to preserve the liberty of the individual.

I would humbly submit that these suggestions, if honestly and faithfully executed, would serve as milestones along the road to security, prosperity, and peace for ourselves and for the free world.

Let us shape our lives and the destinies of our Republic on the wisdom, the humility, and the abiding faith of Abraham Lincoln.

Martin, Edw.

Congressional Record
February 11, 1955

Lincoln Day Address by Hon. Edward Martin, of Pennsylvania

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. GLENN BEALL

OF MARYLAND

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, February 11, 1955

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of today's RECORD the text of an address delivered by the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] on February 10, 1955. The occasion was a Lincoln Day dinner in Hagerstown, Md., given by the Washington County Republican State Central Committee.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ADDRESS BY SENATOR MARTIN OF PENNSYLVANIA

I am sincerely grateful for the privilege of addressing this splendid meeting of true Americans and loyal Republicans.

It is an honor and a real pleasure to come to the Free State of Maryland and to join you in tribute to one of the greatest of all Americans—the first Republican President of the United States—Abraham Lincoln.

First, let me tell you that in the Keystone State of Pennsylvania we have the highest admiration of our fine Maryland neighbors.

We know how much of the spirit of America has gone into the building of your great State.

We share your pride in its glorious history and its steadfast record of loyalty and patriotic sacrifice.

Like Pennsylvania, Maryland is the home of many faiths and creeds living in tolerance and good will. One of the great landmarks in religious liberty was the Maryland Toleration Act, passed by the Provincial Assembly more than 300 years ago.

It was the first law in the American Colonies granting freedom of worship to everyone who professed belief in the Christain faith.

In my own State we are proud that the same principle of religious liberty was established by William Penn in founding the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

I am happy to be here tonight to tell you of my high regard for my distinguished friends and colleagues—JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER and GLENN BEALL. They are both great Americans and great Republicans.

Both served their country with honor and distinction as soldiers in time of war. Both serve their State and Nation with the highest degree of statesmanship in these days of troubled peace.

I am proud to tell you that the State of Maryland is represented in the Senate of the United States by two forceful, vigorous, fighting American patriots who battle with tireless energy to protect the American system of government and the American way of life.

I want to make special mention also of your distinguished Republican Congressman, DEWITT HYDE, and to offer my praise for his able, courageous, and patriotic service.

He came to the House of Representatives in the 83d Congress with a valuable background of legislative experience in the general assembly as a member of the house and of the State senate.

The people of the Sixth Congressional District gave proper recognition of his outstanding ability by sending him back to Congress for a second term.

The fame of your great Governor has spread far beyond the borders of Maryland and has made him an outstanding national figure.

Maryland is so fortunate to have the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt McKeldin. His statesmanship is in the historic pattern of Maryland's greatness. His stanch Republicanism is in line with the highest standards of political integrity.

I congratulate the people of Maryland on retaining Governor McKeldin in office for a second term.

Your Republican Senators and Representatives and your Governor believe in freedom of the individual, freedom of enterprise, and freedom of opportunity.

These are American principles. They are the principles of the Republican Party. They were the principles of Abraham Lincoln.

In commemorating the birthday anniversary of the Great Emancipator we recall his steadfast courage, his inexhaustible patience, his lofty spirit of tolerance, his deep humility, his enduring devotion to the ideals of our Republic, and his faith in God.

It is therefore fitting on this anniversary to reaffirm our allegiance to the heritage passed on to us by the Founding Fathers, preserved for us by Abraham Lincoln, and strengthened by the high principles to which President Eisenhower and the Republican Party are dedicated.

We honor Lincoln as one of the founders of the Republican Party.

It was his suggestion that the delegates to the first national convention of the Republican Party unite on the principles of the Declaration of Independence and hostility to the extension of slavery.

Lincoln put it in these memorable words:

"Let us, in building our new party, plant ourselves on the rock of the Declaration of Independence, and the gates of hell shall not be able to prevail against us."

The political wisdom of Abraham Lincoln grows more impressive with the passing of the years.

The Declaration of Independence stands as a firm, immovable rock, symbolizing the Republican Party's dedication to freedom of the individual, human dignity, and human integrity.

Throughout the 100 years of its existence the philosophy of the Republican Party has been based on the sacred principle that "all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these rights are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Let me read to you the first resolution adopted by the first Republican National Convention in Philadelphia in 1856. It is as follows:

"*Resolved,* That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution are essential to the preservation of our republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must be preserved."

My fellow Americans, that ringing declaration has been the watchword of the Republican Party ever since. The words are timely and true. They apply to the issues which confront us today.

Lincoln called upon every American to accept a full share of responsibility for the preservation of our liberties.

On February 11, 1861, when he was on his way to Washington to assume the office of President he made a speech at Indianapolis in which he said:

"In all trying positions in which I shall be placed, and doubtless I shall be placed in many such, my reliance will be upon you and the people of the United States. * * *

"It is your business to rise up and preserve the Union and liberty for yourselves—and not for me.

"I appeal to you to constantly bear in mind, that not with politicians, not with Presidents, not with officeseekers, but with you is the question:

"Shall the Union and shall the liberties of this country be preserved to the latest generations?"

Those words of Abraham Lincoln are a challenge to all of us in this present day.

They are a warning that the people alone can save America from the dangers that can bring us to national disaster.

Our system of government is based on the fundamental principle that people can manage their own affairs better than government can manage for them.

One hundred years ago Abraham Lincoln said:

"The legitimate object of government is to do for a community of people whatever they need to have done, but cannot do at all or cannot so well do for themselves—in their separate and individual capacities. In all that people can do as well for themselves government ought not to interfere."

Lincoln recognized that interference by government in the lives of its citizens is a dangerous encroachment upon individual liberty—contrary to the plan of the Founding Fathers.

Only the people can rise up in their might and enforce relief from the evils of big government—high taxes and excessive debt.

It is frightening to realize that the public and private debt of the American people has climbed to a point so high that it is a serious threat to the safety and security of the Nation.

Uncontrolled debt, rising higher and higher year after year, places a crushing burden on the economic structure of our country, and points the way to financial collapse.

It should be a matter of deep concern to every one of us that the American people now owe a total of more than $600 billion, three times as much as the debt of 15 years ago.

In the last 5 years alone the total public and private debt has increased by $50 billion.

Never before in the history of the world have any people owed so much as we owe today.

At the top of the list is the Federal debt of $278 billion—an increase of $20 billion since the end of World War II.

Twenty-three years ago, when we were fighting the worst depression we ever had, the Federal debt was less than $20 billion.

The debts of State and local governments have increased 16 percent in 1 year alone, reaching a total of $38 billion on June 30, 1954.

In terms of national income public debt stood at 34 percent in 1929, rose to 102 percent in 1933, declined to 69 percent in 1941, and rose again to 147 percent in 1945. It has since declined to 86 percent, largely because of the rise in income.

There is real cause for alarm in the tragic fact that while the debt burden is increasing by millions every day, the great majority of our people don't seem to be worried about it.

They take the position that we are a strong nation, we are prosperous, our people have a backlog of savings, times are good, the national income is high, why worry?

But the danger is all about us.

If for any reason we should be forced into a decline—even a slight decline in business activity, jobs and income, the staggering burden of debt could prove too much for our economy to sustain and could bring us to disaster.

I ask you to remember that the debts, which so many people hold so lightly, are not mere bookkeeping items. They will have to be paid by generations far in the future, out of the earnings of Americans who had no part in creating the debts.

The question that naturally arises is: Are we going to drift into bigger debt, or are we going to begin thinking about reducing it.

I bring this serious situation to your attention because I believe we Republicans should be concerned with the problem of government grown too big and too costly.

Yes, my fellow Americans, we have too much government, and government is involved in too many functions in which it does not properly belong.

The future of our Nation depends upon the course of action we take and the principles for which we fight.

Let us—like Lincoln—call for a new dedication to our country's cause and resolve that this Nation, founded to sustain the God-given freedom of the individual, shall not perish from the earth, but shall live forever, and grow stronger with each passing generation.

National Unity of Kind Lincoln Stressed Urged by Martin

House G. O. P. Leader Says U. S. Must Guard Right to Liberties

Representative Joseph W. Martin, jr., of Massachusetts, Republican floor leader of the House, spoke on the need for unity in the United States last night in the National Radio Forum, arranged by The Star and broadcast over a Nation-wide network of the National Broadcasting Co.

The text of Mr. Martin's speech follows:

Tonight in every section of our land tributes to the immortal Abraham Lincoln are being voiced.

It is a great privilege to be able to address you from the Capital of the Nation on this 131st anniversary of Lincoln's birth.

It is no mere figure of speech to say that the spirit of Lincoln is close to America tonight. The studio from which I speak is little more than a mile from the imposing Lincoln Memorial, which overlooks the historic Potomac which Lincoln himself so often watched with anxious and prayerful eyes from the windows of the White House as he guided the Republic through the soul-testing ordeal of internal division and bitter civil war.

Less than a city square from this studio stands the church in which Abraham Lincoln often prayed; and in that church there is still preserved as an abiding landmark of national history, the very pew in which Abraham Lincoln is known to have knelt in prayer during the crushing hours of the battle of Antietam. It was then that the fortunes of the Union were perhaps at the lowest point of the war.

Living Link in History.

A living link between the Washington of today and that of Abraham Lincoln exists in The Washington Star. It is altogether proper that the army of steadfast friends of this fine radio program of public service should recall tonight that The Washington Star was established here in 1852. In its files from that year forward to tonight's final edition is to be traced the whole effect of Abraham Lincoln's public service.

In this Star Forum we have a direct institutional link, unbroken since 1852, with the life and times and spirit of Lincoln. We are reminded that, after all, life is not a rope of sand. There is more to our national life than hectic change and restless experiment.

Lincoln's life and works hold for us some lessons which, it seems to me, we need to review.

Lincoln was a great man because he was a simple, sincere, just and honest man. Lincoln was eloquent because his was the eloquence of simple phrasing, plain speaking, the language of the people and for the people.

Faced by grave domestic problems which we know must be solved, it is dangerous trick of ambitious men to divide the rule.

For several years now we have watched the rise and the encouragement of sectional jealousies, of class prejudices and suspicions and strifes. Communism, Fascism, and other foreign isms have been at their work seeking every opening in America's armor to creep in and break down the whole institution of free government on this continent.

We can defeat these destructive forces only if we solve our domestic problems. We must put our unemployed back to work. We must check the rise of the national debt. We must put an end to these recurring deficits. We must have better understanding and responsibility between employers and employes. We must have a permanent resumption of business. We must have lower taxes. We must have an end to this practice of inciting some sections of our country against other sections, of inciting some classes of our people against other classes.

For seven years this country has been made a proving ground for reckless experiments, and those experiments have failed. For seven years there has been rampant propaganda designed to lead the working man to believe that his interests are separate and apart from those of the employers, and thus to convince the employers that their interests are sparate and apart from the interests of labor; to lead the farmer to believe that his interests are separate and apart from those of industry, and of labor. There is not an atom of truth in that propaganda. All have a common interest and a common welfare.

Just as Lincoln said this Nation cannot permanently endure half slave and half free, so I say to you this Nation cannot endure with the Federal Government running half the business in competition with the other half. Lincoln knew what he was talking about when he said:

"* * * In all that the people can individually do as well for themselves, Government ought not to interfere."

Doctrine for America.

Lincoln said something else that bears on our conditions of today with a peculiar significance. In the statement that I am going to quote he laid down a doctrine to which we must return if we are again to know that prosperity which this Nation so rightly deserves and for which its people have such a great capacity. Said Lincoln:

"* * * I take it that it is best for all to leave each man free to acquire property as far as he can. Some will get wealthy. I don't believe in law to prevent a man from getting rich It would do more harm than good So while we do not propose any war upon capital, we do wish to allow the humblest man an equal chance to get rich with everybody else."

In those few words, my fellow Americans, Abraham Lincoln defined the doctrine which we call the American way. Tied up with that doctrine is the Constitution with its Bill of Rights. Linked with that doctrine is the right of the individual citizen to go about his business unmolested, unregulated, unregimented by his Government, so long as he does not interfere with the rights of his fellow men.

"I believe each individual," said Lincoln on another occasion, "is naturally entitled to do as he pleases with himself and the fruit of his labor, so far as it in no wise interferes with any other man's rights."

It was that doctrine that in 150 years made of this the richest, greatest, most enlightened, most cultured and most capable nation that has ever existed since history began. It is that doctrine which will enable this Nation to endure as the richest, the most prosperous, the most enlightened and the freest nation on the globe. It is only by being faithful to that doctrine that we can hope to pass on to coming generations the great heritage of freedom, security, prosperity, the great riches of spiritual and cultural and material possessions which our fathers have left to us.

Abraham Lincoln saw the dangers that could threaten this rich Nation if we ever allowed our energy, our self-reliance, our courage, our determination to cling fast to the Constitution and to the Bil lof Rights, to become weakened.

We have been hearing much in the last several months of the dangers which face us from abroad unless we do this, or that. or the other thing about it; in other words, not enough merely to preach unity. We must practic unity. It is the most important goal for us in America; unity in the American spirit; unity in a resolution to pursue the American way; unity in a will to solve our domestic problems, and to make constitutional government work, and work well, in this country; unity in the will to stay aloof from foreign entanglements and conflicts; unity in the determination that we will never extinguish constitutional government, individual privilege and liberty under the Bill of Rights in this country; that we will never suffocate our freedom under a military dictatorship in order to go to war on the mistaken mission of saving the rest of the world for democracy.

Lincoln knew well the vital necessity of real unity in this Nation, because he understood clearly the

DISCUSSES NATIONAL UNITY—Representative Joseph W. Martin, jr., Republican, of Massachusetts, who spoke last night in the National Radio Forum over a National Broadcasting Co. network. —Star Staff Photo.

National Unity of Kind Lincoln Stressed Urged by Martin

House G. O. P. Leader Says U. S. Must Guard Right to Liberties

(Continued From Page B-6.)

unless we become entangled in foreign quarrels and foreign intrigues.

Lincoln put his finger on the danger which we face in this Nation today. He said:

"At what point then is the danger to be expected? I answer, if it ever reaches us, it must spring up among us. It cannot come from abroad. If destruction be our lot, we must ourselves be its author and finisher."

These words mean that if the hardships and the suffering of unemployment too long continue, if the condition of the farmers becomes desperate, if our youth are denied a chance for honest labor at decent wages, if we continue recklessly to pile up a national debt, to accumulate more deficits, to increase taxes and to discourage business, if we do not stick to the American way, then, indeed, as Lincoln said, will our danger spring up among us; and we ourselves will be the authors and finishers of the desruction of this Nation.

Lincoln said something else that was very significant that I wish to point out tonight. You will recall that he feared the effects of power. He was afraid of the strange influence that power has on most men if they too long possess it. That was why he made haste after the Civil War was over to proclaim the strife ended—and thereby to return to the Congress those emergency powers which had been granted to him as commander in chief.

Foreseeing the danger that power held too long might create, Abraham Lincoln uttered a warning that came from the very depths of his soul when he said:

"It is to deny what the history of the world tells us is true, to suppose that men of ambition and talents will not continue to spring up amongst us. And when they do, they will as naturally seek the gratification of their ruling passions as others have done before them. The question then is, can that gratification be found in supporting and maintaining an edifice that has been erected by others? Most certainly it cannot. * * * Towering genius disdains a beaten path. It seeks regions hitherto unexplored. It sees no distinction in adding story to story upon the monuments of fame erected to the memory of others. It denies that it is glory enough to serve under any chief. It scorns to trend in the footsteps of any predecessor, however illustrious. It thirsts and burns for distinction; and if possible, it will have it, whether at the expense of emancipating slaves or enslaving free men. Is it unreasonable then to expect that some man possessed of the loftiest genius, coupled with ambition sufficient to push it to its utmost stretch, will at some time spring up among us? And when such a one does, it will require the people to be united with each other, attached to the Government and laws, and generally intelligent, to successfully frustrate his designs."

Philosophy of His Party.

The philosophy of Lincoln has continued to this day to be the philosophy of his party. It still embraces the deepest instincts and aspirations of all the American people. Therefore, tonight I want again to pledge allegiance to Lincoln's philosophy of government and of life. At one time he gave a special message to his party. He said:

"A few words now to Republicans. It is exceedingly desirable that all parts of this great Confederacy shall be at peace, and in harmony with one another. Let us Republicans do our part to have it so Even though much provoked, let us do nothing through passion and ill temper."

That, my fellow citizens, is the philosophy of Lincoln's party today.

We can well believe that were he here at this hour, the great Emancipator would speak out in tones that would echo throughout the world against Communism, Fascism, against all of these new and poisonous doctrines which would exchange free government for dictatorship; which would supplant constitutional government with autocracy; which would renounce individual independence, individual honesty, individual effort and self-government, and set up political monopoly, autocratic control, and bureaucratic administration down to the last detail of the citizen's life.

There are many kinds of slavery known to the human family. There is the physical bondage of man to man, now unknown in most of the civilized world. There is economic slavery—of which all too much still exists in the civilized world. There is political slavery, which in these later years has been creeping like some strange, new and insidious malady through the world. Flowing out of the social and economic disruptions of war, it has in two decades engulfed nation after nation. This tide must not engulf America.

We have been told of new instruments of public power which have been built up. We have been told that these new devices might provide shackles for the liberties of the people.

America must be on guard!

Submissive to One-Man Rule.

It may or it may not be significant that we have reached a point for the first time in our history where a great political party has become so submissive to one-man rule that it cannot decide when to hold its next convention. However that may be, no group in this Nation can long maintain these new instruments of public power with which to shackle the liberties of the people so long as America remains true to the philosophy and ideals of Lincoln. As Lincoln said:

"While the people retain their virtue and vigilance, no administration, by any extreme of wickedness or folly, can very seriously injure the Government in the short space of four years."

This is a time, my fellow citizens, for some of Lincoln's plain speaking. This is a time when you have a right to demand and when you ought to demand that your public servants, your public administrators, your public executives, say what they mean and mean what they say.

You have a right to ask what is going to be done to solve these domestic problems which have gone unsolved so long that today they are threatening constitutional government and individual freedom. How are we to restore prosperity in this country? How are we to restore the jobless to jobs? How are we to reduce our stupendous public debt, our continuing deficits, our mounting taxes? How are we to give the youth of American their fair chance? These are questions you have a right to ask, and you are entitled to the answers.

Prosperity can be restored in this country, financial security can be brought back only by the sound and time-tested American methods by which prosperity and security were first achieved. When it becomes clear the Government is being operated for the welfare of all the people, then American self-reliance, courage, initiative, thrift and love of liberty will be revived.

Spirit of Lincoln.

Our problems of today must be worked out in the spirit of Lincoln, "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right * * *."

Just as Lincoln and our forefathers in their day faced and conquered conditions which threatened the existence of the Union, and just as they saved this Nation in its hour of peril through their unwavering devotion to the principles of freedom and constitutional government, so, too, we of this day will face the problems which endanger us and with that firmness and gentleness and, I hope, with that wisdom, of Lincoln, solve these problems and restore to our people the peace and prosperity for which Lincoln lived and fought and prayed and died—"That this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Let us, then, leave that noble, gentle soul where he is—enshrined in the ages to which he belongs, one of earth's great ones. My own humble tribute to him is:

He loved his fellow men.

But no words of mine can frame for Abraham Lincoln a tribute so perfect as his own tribute to Washington:

"To add brightness to the sun or glory to the name—is alike impossible. Let none attempt it. In solemn awe pronounce the name, and in its naked, deathless splendor leave it shining on."

MARX, FRANCES

Abe's Influence

By Frances Marx

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Perhaps no living man knows more about Abraham Lincoln than does Herbert Wells Fay, eighty-five, custodian of the martyred President's tomb here for the last twenty-three years. He owns what is believed to be the world's largest private Lincoln collection.

In 1865, when Lincoln was assasinated in Washington, D. C., Fay was a small boy in DeKalb county, Ill. He began collecting objects concerning Lincoln when he was nine years old. Today, approximately 1,000,000 separate items represent his seventy-six years of faithful saving.

The collection, valued at $250,000, contains a silk tassel from a cloak Mrs. Lincoln was wearing on the night the President was shot; an original statement by Major Rathbone, who was in Lincoln's theatre box when the murder occurred; and a four-page autographed statement of Boston Corbett, who killed John Wilkes Booth, the assassin, are also included.

As tomb custodian, Fay has greeted more than three million visitors, many of them coming from far corners of the world, among them such personages as the late King Albert of Belgium; Lloyd George, former prime minister of Great Britain, and Eduard Benes, president of the provisional Czechoslovak government.

Only One Exception

Clemenceau, the "Tiger of France," and Marie, queen of Romania, also visited the tomb, as well as every President since Lincoln with the exception of one. Fay said Warren G. Harding had planned to stop in Springfield on a return from the West Coast but death intervened.

President Roosevelt and Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York have made the tomb pilgrimage, Governor Dewey's being the more recent, made as he stopped here en route to the conference of Republican governors at St. Louis in early August.

Specializing in pictures of the Civil War President, Fay's collection numbers more than 300 different sittings. Among them are reproductions not made from other pictures and shown in daguerreotypes, ambrotypes, photographs, paintings, steel portraits, wood cuts and medallions.

Napoleon Led

The unusual posthumous growth of Lincoln in stature and influence is noted by Fay, who pointed out that seventy years ago it was Napoleon who led every other historical character in the number of books written about him with Washington ranking second and Shakespeare third.

Today, he said, there is more literature on Lincoln than any other person of all time with the sole exception of Christ.

Many honors have come to Fay in recognition of his authority as a Lincoln collector. Most recently he was awarded a Doctorate of Letters, conferred by Lincoln (Ill.) College, the only college named for Lincoln with his express permission. It was dedicated on Lincoln's last living birthday.

While the photographic collection is dominated by Lincoln, Fay also has records of other famous personages, living and dead. Many times he has astonished distinguished statesmen from other nations, as well as European royalty, by producing pictures of them when they were small, from his files.

Mason, Walt

RIPPLING RHYMES

By WALT MASON

OLD ABE

Countless volumes have been written of Abe Lincoln and his life, of his cabin and his kitten, of his books and butcher-knife. They have torn him all to pieces, analyzing every shred, that the reader and his nieces may admire the noble dead. All these volumes I've been reading as they tumble from the press, and at last my heart is bleeding, I am plunged in dark distress. Once I thought my understanding compassed all that made him great; 'twas a character demanding little skill to estimate. Once I thought the world admired him for his honest, simple ways, for the courage rare that fired him, for his patience in dark days. Nothing complex in his make-up, just a good man, fine and strong; but new authors give a shake-up to the views I've held so long. After reading countless studies of his character and soul, I inform my yawning buddies that at last I'm in a hole. For old Abe was seer and mystic, full of strange, exotic lore; and the authors, eulogistic, analyze him till they bore. He was poet, visionary, everything, in all these tales, save the man who walked the prairie whacking up his share of rails. He was Christian and agnostic, he was joyful, he was sad, he was kindly, he was caustic—what queer traits the great man had! Fables, legends, cheerful fictions, cluster round his martyred head full of dizzy contradictions are a score of books I've read. As I read these books uplifting, my old thought of Lincoln fades; Abe becomes a shadow drifting in a world of formless shades.

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MA-MAR DRAWER 27 TRIBUTES